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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

They Repair Free

Anything they sell at the Opera House Shoe Store.

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Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Dealers and Teachers supplied at low rates, at 91 Wood street. 6

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French Merinos. Reps. Barathea, Coburgs, and a great variety of new Dress Goods, at our usually low prices. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Country Merchants,

Remember that he has to in the city will sell Patent Medicines or Perfumery as low as McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. Go for yourself.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.

For Sponges. No. 84 Market st eet.

Country Merchants,

Will find special inducements in Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

The Best Indigo

For the least money, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

For Sale.

A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a three rold mansion with 11 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or green house. This property is Kirr Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements will not be made at his time for less than $30,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

Still Catawba Wine,

A splendid article—sold at low rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

New Silks and Shawls,

Just opened. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Gold Medal Sparkling

Catawba Wine, sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

At Wholesale and Retail,

A very choice selection of Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Pant Stuffs, Balmorals, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

White and Colored Blankets,

All colors in Plain, Twilled and Barred Flannels, at wholesale and retail, very cheap. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. NO. 3.

UNION MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

The loyal men of Western Pennsylvania were never more enthusiastic in the Union cause than at present, and in various prominent localities in this section of the State Mass Conventions will be held this week. To-day the Union voters of Beaver county will have a grand Mass Convention at the Fair Grounds in Beaver, which will be addressed by Governor CURTIN, General GEARY, Hon. L. A. HALL, WM. B. MANN, Esq., of Philadelphia, ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Esq., of Franklin, T. M. MARSHALL, Esq., of this city, and others. There will be a large turn out of the people, and an enthusiastic meeting is promised. Beaver county, we are assured, will give General GEARY quite one thousand majority, a great gain over the vote of late years.

On Wednesday, the Union men of the north-west will meet in Convention in Erie, and it is expected they will number twenty thousand. Extensive preparations have been made by the efficient committee of arrangements, and much a demonstration is expected as has never yet taken place in that patriotic locality. Governor CURTIN, General GEARY, W. B. MANN, Esq., Secretary HARLAN, General CAMERON, Hon. L. A. HALL, Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, JOHN W. FORNEY, and others, will address the meeting.

On the same day, the patriotic voters of Lawrence county will hold a mass meeting in New Castle, at which prominent speakers will be present.

On the same day, the Union men of West Newton, Westmoreland county, will hold a meeting, at which A. K. MCCLURE, Esq., will be the prominent speaker. As this meeting will be held in Senator COWAN'S county, Mr. MCCLURE will review that gentleman's record.

On Thursday, Governor CURTIN, Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Hon. L. A. HALL and DARWIN A. FINNEY, Esq., will address a mass convention at Titusville.

On Friday, a great mass meeting will be held at Meadville, Crawford county, at which Governor CURTIN and other prominent speakers will be present.

The above are among the more notable of the Union meetings of the week, but scores of others will be held in the several western counties of the State.

Nothing to Wear.

A schedule of a claim preferred against an insurance company in New York, for a lady's wardrobe, destroyed by fire in that city, foots up to no less than $27,000. The most costly article enumerated is a white satin robe, of exceedingly rich quality, trimmed with blonde and bugles; two flounces of very deep point d'Aucon; sleeves of the same, reaching down to the elbow, and bertha trimmed with white bugles and blonde to match. This robe is valued at $2,500. Another costly robe valued at $1,500 is a royal blue satin, trimmed apron shape, with black brussels lace, and gold and bugle trimmings, with one flounce of brussels lace, body and sleeves to match, also yes looped up with blue velvet, and roses set in lace to imitate a bouquet. The wardrobe included over sixty dresses, together with a large variety of shawls, Maria Antoinette, Josephine, Eugenie, jackets, thirty chemises, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, hosiery, furs, cloaks, parasols, feathers, and $12,000 worth of other "fixins" too numerous to mention. The economical portion of society may thus form an idea of what it costs to support a New York belle.

Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The members of the Pennsylvania Reserve regiments will bear in mind that a Convention, composed of three delegates from each regiment, will be held in Lancaster on Friday next, for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization. It is understood that the meeting is not to be perverted to a political purpose, but solely for the joint benefit and pleasure of the members of the Reserves. Governor Curtin and all general and staff officers, who were at any time connected with the organization of the Reserves, are invited and expected to take part in the proceedings of the Convention.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The *Herald* referring to the rumors of the French Emperor's ill health, says: "We are disposed to think his non-intervention and acquiescence may be attributed to his health as much as to anything else. He is no longer a young man, and vicissitudes of his life and the weighty cares of State for eighteen years are probably bringing him nearer to the grave. Under these circumstances he naturally desires peace for his empire. His son is a child yet, and a regency is always perilous. A general and prolonged European war, which would in all its prosperity be the result of French intervention, might leave his son the inheritor of insurmountable difficulties. What, therefore, he continues to reiterate "the empire is peace," we think he is looking chiefly to the perpetuation of his dynasty. In this point of view the Emperor's bad health may be the best guarantee of German consolidation, Italian unity and satisfied peace upon the new basis of political power in Europe."

THAT ILLEGAL CENT.—The illegal car fare question is exciting considerable excitement in two or three prominent cities in the East and West. In Cincinnati an injunction has been issued against several railroad companies to restrain them from charging more than the five cent fare with the addition of the Internal Revenue tax. The issue is precisely the same in New York. We observe that the question involving the right of the conductor to eject a passenger for refusing or neglecting to pay more than the fare is likely to be tested in the latter city, and will doubtless bring the "extra cent" question to an issue, although there is no doubt the passenger has the law on his side. Eleven cents is a "legal tender" for two fares, sixteen cents for three fares, twenty-one cents for four fares, etc., and the railroad monopolists should be taught that the people "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN RUSSIA.—It is announced in a letter from St. Petersburg that an imperial ukase has just been issued, abolishing all punishments heretofore inflicted upon persons for renouncing the orthodox Greek, the State religion of Russia. This reform is regarded as almost as great a step in advanced civilization as the recent abolition of serfdom, and it speaks well for the enlightened policy of the Emperor Alexander.

PARIS FASHIONS.—A Paris letter dated the 28th of August, reports that there was very little change in the style of dress during the past week. The subject of the winter fashions was under very keen debate among those who are supposed to rule on such matters in the important circle. A complete revolution, ending in a restoration of some very antique patterns, is looked for, and the writer adds that it seems hinted for the preservation and overhauling of old clothes in consequence.

We infer from the following paragraph from the Cleveland *Herald* that the Presidential party keep a sharp look-out for their own "creature comforts." "The reporters for the press joined the Presidential party in such numbers at Buffalo that they were expelled on the departure of the train from Cleveland, for the alleged reason that "they drank too much of the party's liquor."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

English Ambassador to France

Conference between Italy and Austria

Reduction of the Italian Army.

Revolt of Daghisten Tribes in Russia.

Prussia to Issue Treasury Notes.

Reforms in the Austrian Army.

Revolution in the Isle of Candia.

ENGLAND.

British Californian Bank.

LONDON, September 10.—The Directors of the British Californian Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Ambassador to France.

Earl Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Conley as British Ambassador to France.

ITALY.

The Peace Conference.

FLORENCE, September 10.—The conference between the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progresses slowly. The financial question has not yet been settled.

Reduction of the Army.

FLORENCE, September 10.—The Italian government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army.

Postal and Telegraphic Intercourse with Austria.

Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentaries to meet others appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and postal intercourse between the two countries.

RUSSIA.

Tribes of Daghisten Revolted.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 9.—It is said that all the tribes of Daghisten have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

PRUSSIA.

The Indemnity Bill.

BERLIN, September 10.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies, previous to the war with Austria. The bill was passed unanimously.

Bonds Not to be Issued.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for an issue of sixty millions of treasury notes, and adopted in its stead an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty millions, payable in one year from their date.

Rumored Resignation of the King of Saxony.

It is reported here that the king of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

TURKEY.

Terms Rejected by the Cretans.

ATHENS, September 8.—The Cretans have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish Government and continue their revolt.

Another Revolt.

The Epirots, inhabitants of Epernus, also claim their freedom from Turkey and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

SPAIN.

The Queen's Visit to Eugenie.

MADRID, September 10.—The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie was of a political nature.

AUSTRIA.

Reforms in the Army.

VIENNA, September 10.—Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, September 10.

BURSTING OF A BUBBLE.

The American Cotton Planting and Loan Company, purporting to have a capital of $1,500,000, has collapsed, and the treasurer has left with, it is said, $200,000 of the funds.

A BURGLAR'S SPOILS RECOVERED.

Two tin boxes were found in the suburbs of Brooklyn yesterday, one containing Onondaga county war bonds to the amount of $3,000, and $5,100 worth from Seneca, St. Lawrence, and Greene counties, and the State of Michigan, and the other containing a large collection of burglar's tools, dies for making coin for the State of Michigan, Green county, in this State, and the Second Avenue Railroad Company.

"MY POLICY."

A Southern Exposition of It.

Congress to be Expelled by the Bayonet.

New Orleans to be Repeated in Washington.

[From the Raleigh, N. C.) Progress, August 14.]

The next session of Congress will bring about the crisis. If it assembles, as in the last session, as a radical Congress, as a revolutionary body armed with usurped powers, the impeachment of the President may be looked for as the sensation of the session. What is there within its own corrupt and lawless essence to restrain that assemblage of fanatics and demagogues from any extremity of folly and dissipation? With the same recklessness and right and impunity with which they ejected from their seats members whose presence there was distasteful or inconvenient to them, they will seek to eject their chief Magistrate from his seat and install one of their partizans, invested with an usurped Executive authority, as Dictator, or rather as a pliant instrument of their revolutionary legislation. If such monstrous wrong to pass, the whole fabric of our political system would be shaken to the centre, and against the terrible agencies of brute force would sway the destines of the Republic. It would then be necessary to clear the Capitol of the disaffected at the point of the bayonet, even as the Mechanicsville or New Orleans was cleared of the lawless Conventionists by the staves and revolvers of the police. We hope the country will not be compelled to measure the relative strength of its radical and conservative elements by any other test than that of the ballot box; but faction, especially when clothed with usurpation, is seldom without its opportunity to provoke the violence of the popular desire for order and tranquility.

The only way to insure peace is to break up the radical monopoly of Congress. We do not appeal to any personal apprehensions on the part of Mr. Johnson, but in behalf of the general interests and destiny of the nation We do not plead that the Republic, and the whole Republic, be flatly sacrificed to the personal safety of one national session. He will need there the conservative voice of the South to protect him from impeachment. And in order to secure the safety and welfare of the country, but in mercy to the desperate men that are plotting to depose him, we would have their absolution in Congress assembled at the threshold of the next session, for assuredly their very lives will be endangered if they venture to usurp the Executive authority by impeachment, with the degree of force the capitol and the Representatives of the Southern States and people. Let them get rid of their monopoly, or it will crush them yet. They tried the experiment at New Orleans, the result of which should teach them some discretion at Washington.

Cleveland Petroleum Board.

In Cleveland, on Saturday last, the oil refiners and dealers held a meeting for the purpose of forming an Oil Board for transacting business in Petroleum, and such other purposes as it would seem to the members to be best and expedient appertaining to the business of refining and dealing in petroleum.

On motion, Mr. D. P. Eells was appointed Chairman and C. A. Smith, Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Hanna, and Mr. Byerly, were appointed by the Chair to draw a resolution declaratory of the purposes of the meeting. The Committee reported the the following:

Resolved, That we the undersigned, Refiners and dealers in Petroleum, form ourselves into an association to be called the "Petroleum Board of Cleveland," to meet daily for the usual purposes of such organization.

This was signed by the following Refiners and dealers in Petroleum: Messrs. Hanna, Doherty & Co.; Hussey, McBride & Co.; Reynolds, Bishop & Co.; George R. Burton & Co.; Short, Neal & Co.; Joseph Bartlett & Co.; W. H. Dean & Co.; Bailey & Weeks; A. Weiner & Co.; F. H. Pendleton & Co. A committee was appointed to circulate the above resolution among the oil refiners and dealers of the city for further signatures, and also to report at the next meeting, September 11th, a Constitution and rules to govern said Petroleum Board.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Disgraceful Scene in Indianapolis.

THE PRESIDENT HOOTED DOWN.

Acts of Violence---Men Shot and Clubbed.

The Presidential party were escorted to the depot in St. Louis yesterday morning by a detachment of United States troops, under orders of General Hancock. The train started for Indianapolis at half past seven o'clock. At all the stations on the route the people were assembled in large numbers, although a heavy rain was falling. At Paris a transparency was prominent in the crowd, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to St. Grant, Colonel of Infantry." It was at Paris that the then Colonel Grant raised one of his companies. Nothing of great interest occurred until the party reached Indianapolis, when a disgraceful scene transpired, as will be seen from the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 7:15 P. M.—There were thousands of excited spectators at the railroad station. It was with extreme difficulty that the excursionists could reach the carriages. The party reached the hotel, and the distinguished members were introduced by Gen. Meredith, who delivered the address of welcome amid great confusion.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Meredith again introduced the President, who was received, [a few groans, hurrahs for Johnson, and cries for Gen. Grant, and some rude remarks,] and said:

Fellow citizens: [cries for Grant,] It is not my intention—[cries of "stop," "go on,"] to make a long speech. If you give me your attention for five minutes—[cries of "goon," "stop," "no, no, we want nothing to do with you," "Grant, Grant," "Johnson," and groans.] I would like to say to the crowd here to-night [cries of "shut up," "we don't want to hear from you," "Johnson," "Grant," "Johnson," "Grant, Grant."]

The President paused a few moments and then retired from the balcony. Hon. David Kilgore went to the portico to try his powers of persuasion to keep order. He said, for one moment, hear me. ["No, no," cries for Grant, and groans.] Let me appeal to you citizens of Indianapolis and of Indiana, [the confusion still continued.] Let me appeal to you again, but the crowd was unrelenting and could not be quiet. The gentleman retired from the portico, and the excursionists went to their dinner. The disturbers of the crowd continued to groan and to make other distracting noises. Several disturbances occurred with pistols and bowie suits. Pistol shots were fired, by which one man was wounded in the eye and another in the knee. According to the best information attainable, a marshal on horseback was seen riding along the line of torchlights, and evidently giving directions, as the men soon after stretched out their ranks. Persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transparencies, one of which bore the inscription "Johnson—welcome the live President." The holder of this transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his rescue and fired at the assailant, at least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession. The result is that one man was shot in the chest and died—several wounded. The President received a few friends, and retired to bed at an early hour. The crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel at about 10 o'clock, at which time the city was quiet.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Its Reconstructed Tone and Temper.

The rebel papers are rapidly getting reconstructed into the tone and style which they used during the war. The Richmond *Examiner* talks as if the "men were saddle pilgrimages in which certain holy relics were borne to attract and inspire the faithful with inspiration, and which is seldom without its opportunity to provoke the wrath of the popular desire for order and tranquility.

The only way to insure peace is to break up the radical monopoly of Congress. We do not appeal to any personal apprehensions on the part of Mr. Johnson, but in behalf of the general interests and destiny of the nation We do not plead that the Republic, and the whole Republic, be flatly sacrificed to the personal safety of one national session. He will need there the conservative voice of the South to protect him from impeachment. And in order to secure the safety and welfare of the country, but in mercy to the desperate men that are plotting to depose him, we would have their absolution in Congress assembled at the threshold of the next session, for assuredly their very lives will be endangered if they venture to usurp the Executive authority by impeachment, with the degree of force the capitol and the Representatives of the Southern States and people. Let them get rid of their monopoly, or it will crush them yet. They tried the experiment at New Orleans, the result of which should teach them some discretion at Washington.

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CITY MATTERS.

Organization of a Geary Club in the Ninth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward, was held in Independence Hall last evening, for the formation of a Geary Club.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. W. R. Ford to the chair, and appointing Mr. James Littell as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated in a few remarks by the President, when, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and the several committees necessary to the successful carrying on of the organization.

B. F. Lucas, Esq., being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in an able manner. The speaker reviewed the course of Andrew Johnson, and explained wherein he had been recreant to all his former avowed principles, and false to every promise he had ever made. The discussion of the Constitutional Amendment was ably handled, and many reasons for endorsing the same were given. The gentleman during his remarks was frequently applauded and took his seat amid a perfect storm of cheers.

Rev. W. E. Watkins was called upon and declined making a speech, but stated that he was heart and soul with the meeting, for he believed we could not at this time have a much better employment than the formation of Geary clubs. He promised at a future day to load his gun, and be ready to take his place on the skirmish line.

The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the organization:

President—Wm. B. Ford.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Roger, Samuel McKee, James H. Low, Samuel Mitchell, Wm. Johnson, John Lightner, Sr., James Snyder.

Secretaries—William Johnson, J. E. McKelvey.

Finance Committee—David McClelland, Sam'l McKee, James Mackrell, N. J. Cochran, John I. Shane, Charles H. Armstrong, James Littell.

Committee on Speakers—Jos. H. Nobbs, Jas. Littell, Jas. B. Daly.

Executive Committee—Jos. B. Poor, William Forsythe, Jacob Forer, T. W. Welsh, Thomas Rosewell, David McKee, Geo. Jenkner, D. Anderson, R. M. Reed.

Committee on Music—T. W. Welsh, J. H. Nobbs, Fred. Rivers.

Treasurer—James Littell.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday next.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, when the following business was transacted;

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Brown, indicted for bigamy, returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defense made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Dunn, indicted for committing a felonious assault and battery upon officer James Mooney was first taken up. The prosecutor alleged that on the night of the 25th of August last, he and another officer, arrested two men for raising a disturbance in front of Sweeney's store, in the Fifth Ward. While going along Penn street, with the prisoners in charge, Dunn seized a paving stone, and hurled it at Mooney, striking him on the head, and felling him to the ground—injuring him severely. At that time Dunn was committed for trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

William Heinrich and Henry Heinrich were next arraigned on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery upon John Yeager. The prosecutor alleges that on the 28th of August last, at Irwin's vitriol works in Collins township, Heinrich struck him on the head and face with a shovel. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to William, and Henry guilty of simple assault and battery. Sentence was given to the mercy of the Court. Henry was then ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Joseph McConnell was placed upon trial on a charge of committing a nuisance by dumping into the Allegheny river. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Phillips, indicted for horse stealing. The information sets forth that some weeks since Furstiga and a man named Charles Dodd stole certain property of one Mr. Fowler, in Beaver county, two horses, the one valued at two hundred, and the other at one hundred and fifty dollars. The defendant was found in the possession of the defendants in the Nine Mile House, and being arrested by the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Catharine Bauman was tried on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Jacob Shaltony. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant stole from him a pocket book containing about two hundred dollars in money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the County Prison.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Brown, Charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Sophia Warner. The defendant was required to enter recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace.

The last case tried was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Brown, indicted for assault and battery. Jury out.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Customs Receipts of the Week.

Plethoric Condition of the Treasury.

Rapid Reduction of the Public Debt.

Appointment in Interior Department.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1866.

The Government Gold.

The disbursements of the Treasury in coin since the preparation of the statement of September 1st have been about five million dollars. Of this amount four and a half millions were for payment of September interest on the ten-forty bonds. The gold receipts have been in excess of the disbursements, and Government now holds nearly eighty millions in gold, of which sixty-three millions are its own, and the balance is held on gold certificates.

Artillery Organization.

The following general order has just been promulgated:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 74.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1866.

By direction of the President of the United States, under section two, act approved July 28, 1866, each of the two designated light companies, of the five artillery regiments will be organized as follows: Six sergeants, twelve corporals, one hundred and twenty-two privates.

By order of the Secretary of War,

[Signed,] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts for customs at the five principal ports from August 20th, to 27th, inclusive, were as follows: New York, $272,644 15; Boston, $20,132; Philadelphia, $12,135; Baltimore, $18,937; New Orleans, $74,002.

The Portland Sufferers.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hartley, and Mr. Hooker, who were a committee to collect subscriptions in the Treasury building for the relief of the sufferers of the Portland fire, report that they have collected one thousand eight hundred hundred and ninety dollars, which has been paid over to Mr. W. S. Huntington, the Treasurer for the fund.

Postal Affairs.

The Postmaster General has directed the reopening of the postoffices at Yellow Branch, Campbell county, and Wilmington, Fluvana county, Va.

The Treasury.

The Treasury is in a very plethoric condition, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly rapid reduction of the National debt. The receipts from internal revenue, customs, etc., are larger than at any former period, and the balances are again rapidly increasing.

A New Organ.

The new organ of the Union League, 776 *Great Republic*, will appear on Thursday next. It will, of course, be intensely radical and hostile to President Johnson's policy. It will be under the editorial management of Hon. J. M. Edmunds, late Commissioner of the Land Office, and recently defeated for the Senate.

Interior Department.

Secretary Browning to-day appointed Mr. John C. Cox, of Illinois, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

OFFICE ABOLISHED.

By War Department General Orders No. 54 the office of the Judge Advocate for the District of Columbia, is abolished, and all papers now on file in the office are to be turned over to the Judge Advocate, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Washington.

SENOR ROMERO.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, returned to Washington yesterday. His health is somewhat impaired, owing to the fatigue of his journey west with the President and party.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were over $300,000.

NEW YORK.

Grand Reception to Southern Loyalists.

NEW YORK, September 10.—A committee of the Union League, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Newmick, N. J., to-night to receive and welcome the Southern loyalists, who were appointed at the Philadelphia convention to make speeches in the Northern cities. A grand banquet will be given to-morrow night at Delmonico's, at which those gentlemen are to speak. To-morrow morning they are to be escorted to this city by the Union League and Loyal Publication Society, who have been secured for them at the Grand Central Depot. The line of march will be up the yard connected with the premises, and after a short rest they will proceed to Delmonico's, and walking up to Caskey, deliberately place a pocket to at his ear and fired. The ball entered Caskey's ear, and ranged through his head, breaking his shoulder, inflicting a painful, though not necessarily fatal wound. His escape from instant death was miraculous. The fellow succeeded in escaping, and as he was not recognized by any person on the street, may yet elude arrest. The wounded man was removed by his friends to his residence in Birmingham.

ARRIVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.—Five prisoners, who were convicted at the recent term of the Criminal Court of Fayette county, of various offences, in the Western Penitentiary, were brought to this city yesterday by Sheriff Boyd and Mr. Samuel Wilson Bingham, and lodged safely in jail. Their names are—John Wilson, burglary, five years; Thomas and Wm. Rossel, larceny, three years, and James Ferguson, larceny, two years.

REMAINS OF A SOLDIER BROUGHT HOME.—The remains of Samuel Waller, a member of Co. A, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, were disinterred and taken to Mercer, Mercer county, last week. The brother-in-law, Mr. H. Byrer, and interred in the burying ground near Mercer, where eight of his family had already been buried.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—The adherents of President Johnson held another meeting in the Allegheny Diamond last evening. J. R. Large Esq., of the Second ward, Allegheny, presided Speeches were made by Billings G. Childs, Esq., and Jas. Y. McLaughlin, Esq., candidate for Sheriff on the fusion ticket.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—An information was made yesterday before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, against Mary Riley for larceny Mary is a colored woman, and lives in a family residing on Isabella street, in the Fourth ward, and on Saturday left, taking with her numerous articles belonging to the lady of the house, viz: Cuffs, collars, rings, hair switches, carpet sack, satchel, drawers, hoop skirts, calico dresses and skirts, black silk coat, light cloth sack, white Balmoral skirt, and dresses trimmed with lace, breastpin, &c. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MCMAHAN.—Richard Pryor made an information yesterday charging Israel Duffy with keeping a ferocious dog. The prosecutor resides in Minersville, and alleges that the dog, Duffy's property, attacked him and his wife. He was arrested and held for a hearing. Jacoba Miller made oath charging George Miller with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her in the face. The parties reside on Foster's alley, in the Tenth ward. A warrant was issued. Nancy Stewart was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mary Kaufman, by striking her three times with her fist. The same prosecutrix charged Mary Stewart with surety of the peace. The parties are residents of Pine Creek township. Alderman Ewer, in Beaver county, two horses, the one valued at two hundred, and the other at one hundred and fifty dollars. The defendant was found in the possession of the defendants in the Nine Mile House, and being arrested by the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Catharine Bauman was tried on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Jacob Shaltony. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant stole from him a pocket book containing about two hundred dollars in money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the County Prison.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Brown, Charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Sophia Warner. The defendant was required to enter recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace.

The last case tried was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Brown, indicted for assault and battery. Jury out.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

A Case of Shooting—Narrow Escape.

One of the most deliberate attempts to commit murder that ever occurred in this city, transpired last evening. It was about 7 o'clock, on Diamond alley, near Wood street. It appears that a young man, named Joseph Caskey, who is employed in a rolling mill, in Birmingham, was sitting in the saloon about eight o'clock last night, when two young fellows, named Quinn Heaven and smiles, as the cloud of intestine war broadens over the sky of the North, for the cause of retributive upraised hand.

"Be patient, young stalwart hero of many a well fought field of fight, for the time of retribution is nigh; the hour cometh when the staccines which despotism has riveted upon your proud limbs shall be hurled aside, and once more you can step forth in the pure sunlight of the newly risen sun of independence. Be patient, brave Lee. Let us wait and hope; let us not forget, that when thieves fall out, honest men get their due; for as sure as effect follows cause, the convention assembled to-day at Philadelphia is the entering wedge to inaugurate this glad time.

The article appeared August 18, and the closing words of the quotation refer to the *first* Philadelphia convention.

The clamor for the release of Davis continues The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Mr. Davis does not belong to the custody of the radical party, and as little to that of Congress. Congress has no jurisdiction over him, save as the mulatto convention will have which meets in Philadelphia in September. It is too late to plead the habeas corpus, for Davis is under the bayonet of the illustrious prisoner at his disposal, and although we have heretofore forborne to intrude upon the public business, knowing that the President deferred to the proper action of the judicial authority, it is now high time to place the responsibility where it belongs. We call upon the President to do right in the spirit of Christ, who are not likely to love him more because he will confines Mr. Davis."

The statement of the Augusta *Chronicle*, to which we have given the publicity requested, that "Northern men are as safe in Georgia as in New England," is qualified by what follows in the same editorial: The *Chronicle* says:

"We must candidly say, however, that those who come to taunt and insult our people on account of the war, and to advocate negro equality and negro suffrage, are neither welcome nor would we promise them security."

This can mean only that a surveillance will be maintained over private opinion as in the old times, and that, in the words of another Southern paper, "northern visitors must "leave their consciences behind them."

The Wilmington *Dispatch* shows the spirit in which the reconstructed communities receive the efforts made to teach their ignorant masses:

"This Sodom and Gomorrah, and the fire to consume the wrath of the Almighty, levelled at it because of the neglect to employ those means which He had given, and which alone could save, which caused the defeat that we sustained in our efforts to achieve independence.

"Curse after curse, like those which descended on the Egyptians, came spreading dismay throughout our land. Then, when this pitiful cry, mere bureau insolence, Yankee impertinence, all have been upon us, and all have been borne with a very commendable forbearance.

"The worst of all the curses which we have been called upon to submit to, however, is the insufferable, loathsome, and disgusting sight of marms in our midst, teaching the infant idea how to shoot. We have long thought that the infantile race would give us the go-by. We could stand anything else that was sent, but when the very existence of Southern society was at stake, we felt that we should sink under this, the last curse of all curses, and contend against the fatal failure to accomplish our own political salvation when the means were at hand."

THE POPE.—His Holiness the Pope is in a considerable bit of a stew, everything having gone against him. He is credited with the design of making over all that he possesses to that intelligent "rebel" Jeff. Davis, as the "Head of the Church," Napoleon III., in the hope that the said Christian and son will take care of his own property, and, failing in that, will provide for his wants. It is this, that the Papal possessions came from the founders of the Imperial Carlovingian family, that created the impression of that family they should return, the Pope being no longer able to support them. But Napoleon is not Charlemagne, and Napoleon III, is the successor of charlemagne only in the same sense that Napoleon I. was the successor of Napoleon III. The Holy Roman Empire was the continuation of the Carlovingian Empire,—and that ceased a few years since, and was succeeded by the Austrian Empire, or by the Germanic Confederation, which dies suddenly last week. New York Papal possessions belong to Italy, and that country must have them. The time to complete the arrangements of 1864 expires on the 20th inst. It is asserted they will faithfully be carried out. It does not follow that the Papacy would fall. There is a great deal of vigor left in that ancient institution, and it may flourish for ages. Moral forces are not easily put down.

NEW RAILROAD.—Says the Columbus *State Journal*, of Saturday: "The certificate of incorporation of the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office on Friday, September 7th. The company is organized with a capital of $60,000, to construct a railroad from the eastern terminus of the Kinsman Street Railroad, in Cleveland, to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Newburgh, all to be in Cuyahoga county. The incorporators are: T. S. Bedlock, E. G. Williams, Moss Tan, S. A. Cady and Y. L. Morgan."

A SLIGHT knowledge of human nature will show that when a man gets on a little in the world, he is desirous of getting on a little further. Such is the growth of provident habits that it has been said that if a journeyman lays by the first dollar he is on the high road to fortune. It has been remarked by one who has paid great attention to the state of the laboring poor, that he never knew an industrious man who had saved money having afterwards to depend on public bounty.

THE stories put forth by those interested in the Atlantic Cable of the crowd of messages on it are said to be untrue. The New York *World* says the cable is idle during a great part of the twenty-four hours, and the receipts are not sufficient to support it. The charges of a gold dollar for every letter, and double rates for cipher messages, have made it practically useless for ordinary commercial transactions, and the principal receipts are from American newspapers. London papers scarcely make any use of it.

MAINE!

Have You Heard the News?

GOOD NEWS AND TRUE

LARGE UNION GAINS.

Governor and Congressmen Elected by Increased Majorities.

PORTLAND, Me., September 10.—At 1 o'clock, a little over half of the vote of the city was counted, and gave the Republicans a majority of 1,000. This majority in 1865 was 915, and in 1864 it was 985. The Republican official canvass promised Lynch 2,100 majority in the District, and in this partial vote Portland is ahead of the canvass. The vote in the city, so far, is not as large as was expected.

PORTLAND, ME., September 10—8:20 P. M.—The following have been received: Portland—Lynch, Republican, for Congress, 2,753; Sweat, Democrat, 1,253; Republican majority, 1,500. The following are the votes of 1865: Lynch, 2,757; Sweat, 1,781; Republican majority then, 976; being a net gain of 524. The aggregate vote is 582 less than in 1865. Bath gives Chamberlain, Republican, for Governor, 890 majority, against 653 last year. Cape Elizabeth, Chamberlain, Republican, 105 majority, against 820 last year; Bangor, Chamberlain 946 majority, against 790 last year. Yarmouth, Chamberlain, 74 majority, against 55 last year.

PORTLAND, ME., 9 P. M.—Thirty-two towns give Chamberlain 18,266, and Pill

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE NATION'S SHAME.

There were times during the rebellion when our people opened the morning papers with fear and trembling, lest some new disaster was in store for them. Now the apprehension of some new disgrace, inflicted on the country by a Presidential speech, attends the perusal of the morning news. It is certain that the disgrace which the President is daily and hourly inflicting on the nation, is not the result, as was said of the Fourth of March Shame, of a single unfortunate, but perfectly explainable circumstance. The country has watched with amazement his course, and has been bewildered as it perceived no lucid interval, but from the ocean to the Mississippi, a prolonged exhibition, humiliating to the last degree—all the more so because it must be seen by all the world. For the Fourth of March Shame there was an explanation,—true or false, it was accepted, perhaps more because our people felt there should be one, and that any explanation, however doubtful it was, should be accepted. But for this prolonged carousal, this panorama of shame, stretching half across the continent, and repeated by a return route, chosen as it to torment the Nation, and plunge it deeper in humiliation,—for all this there is, there can be, no explanation. But as our defeats in the rebellion were for a wise purpose, and worked out a glorious result, so this humiliation, doubtless, is for the Nation's good. In this light only is the Presidential tour bearable.

MR. BEECHER AND MR. JOHNSON.

It is singular, if Mr. BEECHER does not agree with Mr. JOHNSON, that his Cleveland letter led all his friends, and all his late enemies, South as well as North, to believe that he did. It certainly gained for him at least the transient recognition and indorsement of such JOHNSON journals as the Chicago *Times* and Philadelphia *Times*. But we are glad to see from Mr. BEECHER'S explanatory letter, given in yesday's COMMERCIAL, that he does not feel so much flattered as surprised by the common judgment of his position, as indicated in his Cleveland letter. He explicitly declares his disagreement with Mr. JOHNSON'S policy, and, from the portrait that he draws of his character, we cannot think him greatly in love with the man.

We accord fully with Mr. BEECHER, that a people owe honor to their Chief Magistrate, and that as Christian citizens they should give him credit for his real excellencies. But in following Mr. BEECHER'S suggestions to that effect, or his example in conformity with it, we find ourselves at once in the past history of Mr. JOHNSON, and remote from his present action. The contrast, in a political point of view, between the ANDREW JOHNSON of the past and him of the present, is as great as our powers of imagination can conceive of between any two possible characters. "Firm to obstinacy, resolute to fierceness;" "intelligent within his sphere, which is narrow;" "mistaking the intensity of his convictions for the strength of evidence;" a man of "audacious firmness and vigor;" and "lacking the tact and delicacy and moral intuition which constitute the true statesman"—these are the traits of character which Mr. BEECHER attributes to Mr. JOHNSON. They afford, each and all, mighty arguments against the allowance of his assumption of authority over the representative branch of the Government, and against relinquishing to his exclusive control and management the important business of reconstructing the Union. And it is a logical and instinctive conviction of this, in the minds of intelligent and loyal people, that arouses their widespread opposition to his wild and dangerous procedure. This procedure has placed the President in the position which he now occupies, as truly asserted by Mr. BEECHER—that of "the chief obstacle to the readmission of the Southern States."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

In times of political excitement, when party interests and personal passions are apt to take the foreground in public movements, the great fundamental principles of Republican Government are in danger of being lost sight of. To the same extent, there is danger that even well meaning persons may be swayed away from their principles, in their judgment and action. By a simple review of them, the honest mind will find its love and veneration for those principles strengthened, and will be the better qualified, and be able to apply a true standard to the actions of our public men and to judge of their character and tendencies. To such a plain and simple review of the elementary principles of Republican Government, we invite the attention of our readers.

The Constitution of our Republic contemplates the administration of Governmental affairs by three departments, the legislative, the judiciary and the executive. No one of these is above or below the other. They are strictly co ordinate. All are subject to the Constitution or organic law of the country. The obvious implication is, that they may differ in judgment on public measures, and the design of having the three is, that when a difference of judgment occurs, there may be a check on, and corrective to each other, in order that the republic and the people may receive no detriment. But there is an order and a process prescribed for the correction of such error in either department, whether it arise from mistaken jungment or a bad purpose.

As everything in a republican or free Government is to be done *by law*, legislation is the starting point. Congress, composed of the two houses, is the legislature. No other body or person has a right to make laws for the United States. Congress, and it alone, is chosen by the people for this purpose. Congress may err in its legislation, and make laws which are unwise, injurious or inconsistent with the Constitution. If no question is raised on this point against any enactment, it is presumed to be right, and the Executive department of the Government, of which the President is the head, is bound by law and oath to carry out all its provisions. If the question is raised, the judiciary is the department to decide it, and its decision settles the fate of the law. If it is adverse, the enactment becomes a nullity and no law. If the decision sustains the law, its provisions are to be enforced by the Executive Department.

Under this system, which is the one laid down in our Constitution, the will of the people is expressed by two departments of their Government, and is carried into practical execution by the third department. The ends of popular government are secured by the administration of justice, and the rights of the citizen are maintained. Any deviation from this system is in violation of the Constitution, and jeopardizes proportionably the claims of justice and the citizen's rights. Hence has arisen, in the American mind, that sensitiveness to any encroachment of one department of the Government upon another. It is because a departure from republican is usually and almost invariably an approach toward despotic government, that is, government by one department, embracing the theme which our system wisely and for the good of all the people keeps sacredly distinct.

The Executive has not the right to decide on the constitutionality of Congressional action, nor any discretionary power to enforce or neglect it, as he pleases. The former would be to assume the prerogative of the judiciary, and the latter would be to usurp the prerogative of Congress—making and unmaking laws to suit his own views and will—just to the extent to which either of these assumptions may be made, to the same extent would the Executive approach toward the despotic form of government, and menace the liberties and rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Our readers can apply these sound constitutional principles to the present aspect of our public affairs, and to the relations which at present exist between the President, on the one hand, and the other two departments of our Government.

But we admit that there are some aspects of our public affairs to which these principles do not directly apply. It is plain that they prohibit all Presidential overriding of Congress. But they do not cover the ground of good manners and decent courtesies. Had the framers of the Constitution had the prescience to foresee our present condition, they would perhaps have incorporated in the organic law specific rules prohibiting the Executive Department from taking the attitude of a mere partisan, from traversing the country to foment divisions among the people, from denouncing the representatives of the people at every cross-road as traitors and usurpers, and from indulging in low and intemperate colloquies with rude men whom his speeches might provoke to rudeness.

If the members of Congress are traitors to the country, there are laws against their crime, and the President is bound to see them enforced. If they are not, he libels them in his reiterated assertions. And the effect, as well as the manner and style of it, indicates no less of contempt for the intelligence of the people than of hatred to their representatives in Congress; nor less of either than of a despotic determination to govern by his own will.

WHO WILL TELL THE PRESIDENT THE TRUTH?

We conclude that to the man who will stand out in defense of ANDREW JOHNSON to-day, will be accorded, without dissent, the title of a bold if not a bad man. Men are not expected to indorse him,—they are permitted to excuse him, if they can. It must indeed be a base partizanship that will exult in the advantages which such a fact implies; for though the course of the President has destroyed him and overwhelmed the party that had just made him its chief, the shame inflicted on the Nation by his speeches, and the prolonged and painful exhibition he is making of himself before the world, will be shared by political friend and foe alike. The President needs a friend who will tell him honestly and courageously, the truth. There are many places for him to visit before he reaches Washington. Many reception addresses will be made to him; but we question whether in any one of them the truth will even be hinted at. We shall, doubtless, witness reception speech-makers standing up before the President, giving utterance to false sentiments—if not absolutely false, chosen, at least, in lieu of what should be spoken—thus realizing the saying, "the truth suppressed is a falsehood spoken."

If the speech-makers do not want to speak plainly to the President—if they are not prepared to tell him what in their very hearts they know should be told to him, they can at least abstain from speaking, and refuse to be instruments for honoring a man who has disgraced himself, his station and the country. The period has come in the history of this Presidential tour when men can no longer honor the Presidential station in ANDREW JOHNSON. It is true, he is our President; but the respect paid to the office is appropriated by the man who constantly renews the exhibition by which at a score of places already he has degraded the station.

THE PRESIDENT—HIS ST. LOUIS SPEECH.

We had hoped, that as the indignant voice of the people reached the ear of the President, there would be some improvement in the character of his speeches. We thought that perhaps the unbecoming exhibition made at Cleveland would be deemed by the President as a monition and not as a model, and that it would suggest to him the propriety of doubling the guard upon his lips, rather than the discharge of it altogether. But in our office as journalists, we have still the painful and repulsive duty to perform, of laying before the readers of the COMMERCIAL his colloquies with rude, rough men in the crowds that gather around him in the cities and towns through which he passes. We forbear to characterize these colloquies by epithets that suit them.

But there is no improvement. In the wild scene at St. Louis, Mr. JOHNSON goes beyond himself and beyond the most rowdyish in the turbulent assembly that he addressed. The name of JUDAS shouted in the crowd, instantly draws Mr. JOHNSON into a wild strain of incoherent, profane gibberish, in which he claims for himself the monstrous impiety of personating the Savior, and allots the character of "unbelievers" and "JUDASES," "diabolical and nefarious persecutors" to all who do not agree with him. This is the second time that Mr. JOHNSON has shocked the christian feeling of propriety with this sort of profane talk, since he set out on his journey. We hope it may be the last. It is the theme of common talk in the Hotels of the people and on the streets. It produces shame, sorrow, anger and disgust, that the Presidential office, the highest office held by man, should be so disgraced before the world.

And, viewed as a mere political work, are the President's action and speech since he started on this tour, intended as conciliatory measures? Or is it a desperate effort to arouse and inflame bad passions in the public mind? Is it, indeed, part of a scheme, not remotely hinted at by a sectional and partizan press, to involve the country again in open warfare, and to gratify revenge by kindling the fires of civil strife among the Northern people? It well becomes good men of all parties to consider whether the intemperate language and proceedings of the deluded President are leading them.

THE "humble individual" having proved too strong a dose for Mr. BEECHER, people will be curious to know what Dr. TYNG, who indorsed him so joyfully, will say. Mr. BEECHER does not hesitate to declare that whatever Mr. JOHNSON touches is contaminated, that while carrying him, success is wholly out of the question. No doubt Mr. BEECHER speaks the convictions of those who ten days ago chose Mr. JOHNSON for their chief, but whose great concern now is how they can secure themselves from him. Probably the history of politics in our country afford no parallel to the consternation and ruin into which the JOHNSON alliance has been thrown.

AT ST. LOUIS Mr. JOHNSON informed the crowd that had come to hear him speak, that he had chosen his course and no power this side of the Infernal Regions could stop him. The limit he put to his own powers is suggestive both as to the route he is traveling and the spot where he expects to bring up, and where, the inference is, he concedes he will find his match. If his Excellency did not make outrageous speeches, there would be no occasion for outrageous inferences.

WHEN the President set out on his tour through the country, thousands flocked to see and hear him, to show proper respect for the Presidential office. It has since become to be a fact, that thousands flock to see him because both his language and manner are disgraceful to him as a man and utterly degrading to his high position, —a fact that proves that, as human nature is, no exhibition can be so gross that thousands will not flock to witness it.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the North Presbyterian Church, Dr. HODGE'S, is to be laid this afternoon in Allegheny, with appropriate exercises. The place of the new church is the corner of Tremont and Center streets, near the West Common. The time of the exercises to-day, three o'clock, P. M.

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, which has been trying hard not to be against the President, finds his speeches too much to stand. Like the New York *Times*, the *Republican* is filled with disgust, and administers a sharp rebuke to Mr. JOHNSON.

BRIER BUSH NUMBER TWO.—The Secretary of State entertained the citizens of Elyria, Ohio, with a classic speech, illustrating the status and bearing of the party with which he has lately associated himself, by the action of that wise man who scratched his eyes out in one brier bush and scratched them in with another, concluding his recitation of the celebrated poem with the application, "Now we are going to help the South to scratch them in again." We have some curiosity to know whether the brier bush number two is to be of the same kind with brier bush number one.

CONSISTENCY.—It is absurd in Mr. JOHNSON to talk so much about his firmness to his opinions, since he is daily contradicting his former sayings and sentiments. The only way of escaping from the charge of inconsistency in his present position, is the admission of insincerity in his former one.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By actual computation the engines of the Cunard side wheel steamers averaged for the past six months 250,000 turns, in crossing the Atlantic ocean between Liverpool and New York.

The condition of the people of Georgia is represented to be very trying, and the Legislature is petitioned to do something immediately for their relief. In consequence of the almost complete failure of the present year's crops of all sorts, it will be utterly impossible for them to liquidate old debts to any extent.

The forthcoming annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be held at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 25th instant, promises to be the largest gathering the Board has ever had. Over fifteen hundred persons have made application for entertainment.

Ireland claims the invention of the celebrated needle gun. Captain James Whitley is named as the inventor, having had a breech loading needle gun made as early as 1823, in Dublin. Discouraged by the indifference shown at Woolwich to Capt. Norton's elongated shot, Capt. Whitley did not carry out the design of patenting his invention.

It is proposed by the Baltimoreans to build a new market house in that city to accommodate the increased population of the city.

The "reconstructed" Legislature of Texas has passed a bill donating three hundred and twenty acres of land to each Confederate soldier, who by wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor.

Several merchants and business men of Philadelphia have recently received letters from an anonymous source demanding sums of money from one to a hundred dollars, threatening if it is not paid, to burn or destroy the intended victim's property.

Among the most recent patents introduced to the public, we notice a protective break, which consists in the attachment to a chain break of horizontal bars, arranged in such a way that any object that may lie on the rail will be instantly thrown off. It will keep any object, however small, that may fall either in front or between the wheels, from being struck by them.

It is understood that the Western New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be divided, as advised by Bishop Coxe. The Diocese has unanimously voted in favor of a committee on the subject.

Grapes are retailing in New York from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pound.

A novel collision occurred at Boston last week. A train on the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, in coming into the depot, at the bridge over Fort Point Channel, was run into by a schooner. The bowsprit of the vessel passed directly through one of the passenger cars, and the train narrowly escaped being thrown into the water. The officers and crew of the vessel were arrested.

There is around the earth a girdle of German influence and German culture. Into whatever country or clime the Germans go, they carry with them the habits, passions and traditions of Fatherland, to which they cling with unyielding tenacity. Everywhere they are welcomed, and everywhere they impress much of their national character upon the people with whom they take up their abode. In this country they largely influence our political as well as our social life. Generally industrious, law-abiding and intelligent, they are valuable accessions to any land.

A strange fancy has seized upon the minds of the colored people of Memphis. They believe that the cause of the mortality in that city is owing to the ridiculous idea that the whites are poisoning the wells, cisterns, meal, flour and other provisions sold to them.

The marine losses of the United States for the eight months ending on the 31st day of August, amounted to three hundred and sixty-seven vessels, valued at $10,064,800, as compared with 203 vessels, valued at $8,021,000, during the corresponding period of 1865.

PERSONAL.

—The New Yorkers are grateful that the twenty thousand dollars expended in entertaining the President and his suite, is not to be inserted in their already overladen tax levy. The amount is to be paid by a few rich gentlemen, but it only goes to show that private individuals can entertain distinguished guests, etc., better and cheaper than municipal governments.

—William Hinckle, Esq., who has filled the post of receiving teller of the Western Bank of Philadelphia for more than a quarter of a century, has resigned.

—The Rev. Dr. Fred. D. Huntington, of Boston, who was elected Bishop of Maine, and declined, is reported to have selected the parish of Bishop in the area which form the new diocese of Central New York. Bishop Coxe will continue as Bishop of Western New York, when the division of the diocese takes place.

—People may think that President Johnson has made a very bad tour, but no one can deny that he has made a tremendous *trip*.

—An Irishman who once attended an exhibition of fireworks, owing to some failure in the experiment with rockets, was struck plump upon the head with one of those fiery projectiles, with the stick attached, and immediately knocked down from a lofty perch which he had taken for a full view of the show. Thinking this accident was a feature of the performance, as soon as he had picked himself up and put out his hair, which had taken fire, he regained his former position, waved his hat, cheered and exclaimed, "Faith and bejabbers, that was grate! and what will ye be after giving us next?"

—Miss Emily Davies, a London writer of the Fanny Fern school, has published a work on the education of young ladies, strongly protesting against assimilating it to that of young gentlemen, and showing that the present distribution is whimsical.

—Alexander Dumas has expressed a wish to be buried in the picturesque cemetery of Villars Cottarets. All his relatives are there buried. He has marked out a narrow enclosure near the remains of his father, and issued orders for its preparation to receive his body at death.

—Anna Cora Mowatt Richie writes from London that the fashionable world are greatly excited over a new people from somewhere in Paris and shortly to be brought out at the English capital. It is entitled "Cendrillon," and excels in richness, originality and boldness any fairy piece ever seen on the Continent. The ballet consists of one hundred dancesses dressed in rock crystal.

—Colonel Martin, a French officer and the author of several works on military matters, has written a book wherein he incidentally attributes the poverty of Ireland to her want of money and lack of industry. Ireland gives all and receives nothing; England receives all and gives nothing in return.

—A correspondent writes that he was recently invited to a one o'clock lunch at the Fifth avenue residence of a New York broker. He was ushered into a magnificent apartment and seated at a gorgeous table, decked in all the paraphernalia of a good dinner. The bill of fare included six courses, four sorts of wine, and a variety of pastry, etc., etc. He rose at half past five P. M., and yet this was *only a lunch*.

—The London *Era* devotes considerable of its pleasaunt week to a discussion of Blind Tom's musical talent. It pronounces his feat of playing three different tunes at the same time, "a task beyond civilization, sane people generally, and the entire white family."

—Governor Morton, of Indiana, gives the following sound political advice to the young men of the present day: "You are just starting in life with the world all before you, when and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party—*indelibly stained with treason*, and upon whose tombstone the historian will write: 'False to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived.'"

—A general sentiment of regret is expressed by the delegates to the Troy Fenian Congress, at the non-arrival of Michael Scanlon, author of the ringing and beautiful lines—"The Fenian Men." Mr. S. is one of the founders of the organization in the West, and in the political line is recognized as the Thomas Davis of the anticipated Irish Republic.

—It is rumored that U. S. Senator Sumner is shortly to be married to Mrs. Douglass, a young and accomplished widow, the daughter of a member of Congress from Massachusetts. So says the New Bedford *Standard*.

—The defeat of the Hon. John Hancock for the United States Senate from Texas, was owing to the accusation made against him in the "reconstructed" caucus, by Major Langley, of General Canby's staff, that Judge Hancock sought, while a Union refugee, the position of Brigadier General for the purpose of invading Texas.

—Hon. Henry T. Blow, member of Congress from Missouri, has fallen heir to a property worth $75,000, by the death of his father, the late Peter S. Blow, St. Louis merchant.

—The following costly notice of a birth appeared in a recent number of the London *Times*: "On 11th inst., at New York, the wife of Alexander Barret, Esq., of No. 95 Lancaster Gate, London, of a son. (Per Atlantic Telegraph.)"

—Judah P. Benjamin has made his first appearance in the London courts.

—Peter Jacobus, Esq., father of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny city, died recently at Newark, N. J., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a prominent business man, and well known as a bank and insurance director.

THE FRENCH HARVESTS.—It is reported from France that the protracted cold and wet weather is inauspicious for the grape harvest, and will probably affect the quality of the wine. In some vineyards a large proportion of the grapes have been lost. The grain crops are also reported to be backward, and the consequence has been an increase of about 25 per cent. in the price. The Russian grain growers are preparing for a large export to France.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

In Newark, on last Friday afternoon, Jacob Graff shot his father-in-law, Jacob Mosier, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. Graff, learning that Mosier was whipping his wife, went in company with others and took her to his (Graff's) house. Procuring a pistol he started back swearing that he would shoot Mosier. It is alleged that upon his return Mosier attacked him with a corn cutter and he, in self defense, shot him. Mosier was over seventy years old. Graff was bound over to Court in the sum of $20,000.

An effort is being made at Marietta to build the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad to a point six or eight miles east of that place, to connect with the Laurel Fork and Sandy Hill railroad, now building.

One hundred persons have contributed each ten dollars, making one thousand dollars, towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Washington county soldiers who fell in the late war.

A company formed at Marietta some time ago, and who purchased a tract of 800 acres of land near Fort Donaldson, Tennessee, will leave Marietta on Thursday next, with their families, for the location.

The Northern Ohio and the Central Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held an interesting reunion a Mansfield on Friday last. The welcome address was delivered by Bishop Simpson and the response by Bishop Clark.

Mr. Ira E. Freeman, recently of Richland county, came to his death by accident at Silver's Creek, Lake Superior. He was engaged at his duties when a lead pipe, containing kerosene oil, burst, which ignited by some means, killing six outright, and injuring Mr. Freeman so that he died in four or three days from the fire.

Rev. Michael Marlay, of Urbana, died of cholera at Ripley on last Sabbath morning. He was at the time attending the M. E. Conference at that place.

Rev. D. D. Mather, Presiding Elder of the Zanesville M. E. District, has been transferred from the Ohio to Central Ohio Conference, and will take charge of St. Paul's Church, Toledo, on or about the first of October next.

Three prisoners escaped from the county jail of Tuscarawas county on Wednesday evening by knocking the boards from the wall of the prison yard. One of the prisoners, having picked up in the yard an old tin pan, began pounding upon it, and thus kept up a terrible racket while the other prisoners engaged in knocking off the boards from the wall. Two of the prisoners named Farrell, were confined for assault and battery and wilful destruction of property and the third for horse stealing. This makes seven jail deliveries that have occurred under the administration of the present Sheriff.

A number of the ministers of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, recently held a meeting at Sabina, and resolved after earnest discussion, that they would decline taking appointments the coming year, unless they were assured of a salary of at least one thousand dollars. A pretty good joke is told of those brethren who "resolved" for an increase. Rev. Dr. Brown, who was informed of the action by one of the most enthusiastic movers in it, said he hoped of securing the services of such a leading influence among the brethren is very great at present. All this is changed rapidly. Minnesota is to be the greatest of all the wheat growing States, for it is a sure crop, and is very heavy yielding, producing twice as much on the average as Illinois or Ohio, and its grain being of a better quality.

PREPARATION FOR THE WINTER.—The summer months have died out and we are once more in the autumn season. Fortunately for us, the apprehensions of pestilence which so generally pervaded the public mind, have not been realized. The health of Pittsburgh and vicinity has been good; business has not been interrupted, labor has been abundant, and good wages have been obtained. Have any failed to take advantage of these favorable circumstances, in the way of making provision for the cold season which we are now fast approaching? We hope not, and yet we fear that when the cold blasts of winter come upon us, there will be many in this city who will look back regretfully upon the season we have just passed. There is still a little time left, however, in which to make provision for the cold weather. Those extortionate dealers who take advantage of the people's necessities by putting up the prices to the highest notch in the winter season, have not yet commenced to mark up their wares. Every man who depends upon his daily labor for support should now make a point to eat down expenses to the lowest possible figure, to practice the closest economy, and by so doing accumulate a little fund to meet the contingencies of the winter.

WHAT IS AMBER.—That extensively employed material known as amber, used for the mouth-pieces of meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, is believed to be a fossilized vegetable gum. It is singularly electrical when rubbed, developing negative electricity to such a degree that in manufacturing it into the forms in which it is sold, the workmen are sometimes affected with nervous tremors, and they are obliged frequently to change the pieces in the handle. Amber is found on the Baltic coast of Prussia, entangled in masses of sea-weed. It is always obtained in greater quantities after a sea storm, which leads to the belief that it is washed ashore. It is found in this country at Amboy, N. J.; at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland. Leaves of fossil plants and tropical insects are sometimes found imbedded in it, a fact that has given rise to some pretty poetical conceits. In the East it is highly valued, and has been used as a form of concentrated wealth, as are diamonds and other precious stones.

ANOTHER REFORM IN RUSSIA.—A Saint Petersburg letter to the Paris *Monde* announces, as a piece of good news, that an ukase has just abolished all the punishments which existed amongst persons abandoning the Russian State religion. This excellent measure has not yet been published, but in the next edition of the code all the articles relative to that subject will be suppressed, and in the meantime will cease to be applied.

West Point and its People.

West Point, all the world knows, or ought to know, is classic ground—clustered all over with historic associations, and, on the part of one or two generations, with associations more tender than classic. Old solemn Fort Putnam may be the representative and visible emblem of the first; recollections of the lovers' walk and a curling lock of hair—from a head now gray, perhaps—of the latter. In August and the first few days of September, the students indulge in the luxury of camp life. They "go into camp," but exactly after the fashion of real soldiers, in broken, damp and swampy grounds, "out on a green and level lawn, where a raised floor of planks protects them from too close contact with our great mother. The fear and failures of foraging are to them unknown, and excepting the severities of routine, they would lead a life of elegant leisure. The influence of the Academy is altogether wholesome throughout the whole picturesque region known as "the Point." Early hours, moderate recreation and a style of living, generous without being profuse, make the "Point" a favorite resort. The gambler and horse racer find neither associates nor victims among the visitors at the "Point." The devil dates holy water, but not more than the refined and virtuous abhor contact with the depraved and vulgar, hence has grown up among the mountains and highlands of the Hudson, a society resort at once select and sociable, and here, among all spots known to fashion and leisure is the resort *par excellence*.

LO, THE POOR AUSTRIAN.—The wife of MAXIMILIAN, who styles herself an Empress, but who is only an Arch-Duchess, has totally failed in her mission to get further aid from Napoleon for her husband's cause, and has left the Imperial residence at Paris in disgust. There is no possibility that she will accomplish anything, but she will return to Mexico, as her success or failure is not conditioned upon her remaining in Europe. Meantime the affairs of the bogus Empire of Maximilian are daily becoming more critical. We apprehend that Max will soon suffer betrayal at the hands of some of his Mexican adherents. Mexicans are notoriously a treacherous people, always ripe for conspiracies and revolutions. We confidently look for the re-establishment of republicanism in Mexico before the end of the present year. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to hear within a very few weeks that the curtain has at last fallen upon the Imperial drama in Mexico.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the Union Executive Committee—The Forthcoming Soldiers' National Convention—Additional Sub-Committees—Meeting of the Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Headquarters, City Hall, Pittsburgh. In the absence of the chairman, Captain John H. Stewart presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, all matters appertaining to printing were ordered to be referred to the Committee on Documents and Printing, with full power to act.

A bill from the *Volksblatt* for sixteen dollars was ordered to be paid.

On motion of A. M. Watson, Esq., Joseph G. Siebenick, Esq., was made a member of the Executive Committee.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne moved that the Committee inquire into the propriety of erecting a wigwam on the Allegheny City Common for the holding of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention on the 25th inst.

After a slight discussion, Col. Bayne amended his motion, that a Committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of the erection of a wigwam. The amendment was unanimously adopted. The following Committees were then appointed by the chair: Gen. A. L. Pearson, Capt. James Miller and John K. Brown, Esq.

Suggestions were then made in regard to the accommodation of soldiers and sailors from abroad who will attend the National Convention in this city on the 25th inst. Captain Benjamin W. Norgan moved that a committee of three from each of the various wards in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, be appointed by the mayor of the citizens what accommodation could be afforded to their respective wards on that day. The motion was unanimously adopted. The appointment of the committees was deferred.

On motion, the following persons were instructed to have three thousand badges printed for the use of the "Boys in Blue" organization of Allegheny county:

On motion of Joseph A. Butler, Esq., the Committee on Music were authorized to furnish music for a grand demonstration of the Republicans of the sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, to be held on Penn avenue, Avenue so-high.

The following additional Vigilance or Sub-Committees for the various districts were reported, and on motion, the gentlemen composing the committees were elected:

FIFTH WARD.—Chairman, Dr. William J. Gilmore, John Espy, David Shaffer, John Gilfillan, Walter Foster, Jesse Espy, Joseph Lynch, William Gilfillan, David Higbee, Wm. Roach.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—George Neeld, Frederick Hamps, Andrew Over, Richard Knowlson, Hon. William Boggs, Louis Fritz, John Nussel, Samuel Griffin, Thomas Barker, John W. Patterson, John A. Logan, George Fiolshman, Dr. O. H. Ormsby, Robert King, Wells Wilmot, Wm. West.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.—Thomas Collins, Thomas Alexander, Jr., Jos. Campbell, Jr., J. Woods Sailor, W. A. Herriott, John M. Taylor, John Patterson, William Moss, Henry McKnew, Joseph Wright.

EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—Jas. Mawhinney, Edward Dolphy, Wm. Flinn, Capt. John C. Noble, Capt. S. Morrow, Esq., Henry White, Henry Young, Samuel Mc-Cow, John M. Kelly, Joseph Nixon, Rees Thomas, Jacob Koehler, David Hutchinson, Michael Sloeter, John Glass, Ira B. Thomas, Jr., Johns, Esq., David Fawcett, John Richardson.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

After the appointment of the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee held a meeting in the same place.

The Committee appointed the following gentlemen, members of the Finance Committee to canvass the Districts named: James Rees, G. W. Coffin and C. H. Love, First Ward, Pittsburgh; Capt. Jas. H. Hopper, Capt. John D. Wilkinson and J. Chalant, Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Major A. M. Brown, W. H. Seeper, Edward Heazlett, Third Ward, Pittsburgh; Col. John H. Hare, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Fredrich and R. A. Thomson, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; J. Rebman and C. Jeremy, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Max K. Moorhead and S. Darling, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Mawhinney and John Richardson, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Nobbs and M. M. Litwiler, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; David Sims and Jacob Diehl, Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Col. J. H. Kinkead, Capt. Edward Heazlett, Joan F. Jennings and S. Riddle, First ward, Allegheny; John Heath, John Brown, Jr., and J. McBride, Second Ward, Allegheny; Colonel George Gerst, C. B. Herron and J. McConnigle, Third Ward, Allegheny; John Morgan, John Mawhinney, John A. Myler and E. F. A. Faulhaber, Fourth ward, Allegheny; W. H. Phelps and A. Patterson, Fifth Ward, Allegheny; Col. Jacob Dilworth, Capt. Jas. Hopper, Col. J. H. Kinkead, Capt. Edward Heazlett, Joan F. Jennings and S. Riddle, First ward, Allegheny; John Heath, John Brown, Jr., and J. McBride, Second Ward, Allegheny; Colonel George Gerst, C. B. Herron and J. McConnigle, Third Ward, Allegheny; John Morgan, John Mawhinney, John A. Myler and E. F. A. Faulhaber, Fourth ward, Allegheny; W. H. Phelps and A. Patterson, Fifth Ward, Allegheny; Col. Jacob Dilworth, J. Oneil, R. Ernett, W. N. Ogden, J. F. Swan, Mr. Dilworth, Capt. Allen, W. Morgan and James I. Bennett, Birmingham.

The Committee then adjourned.

Lawrenceville Waking Up.

The Union Republicans of Lawrenceville held a meeting on Saturday evening, in Robinson's Hall, and were organized by calling Mr. Wm. Bishop to the chair, and electing Dr. J. J. Covert Secretary. The Chairman called upon the Secretary, Dr. Covert, to address the meeting, which the Doctor proceeded to do in a few brief and pointed remarks, which were well received by the audience. The hall was full to overflowing of enthusiastic friends of the cause.

At the close of the Doctor's remarks Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., one of the invited speakers, made his appearance and was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, when he proceeded to address the meeting in his usual happy style. Although the hall was filled almost to suffocation, and the temperature was found for over an hour and a half, being frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause. His speech, throughout was a most polished and telling one, and the fruits thereof will be fully realized on the second Tuesday of October.

It is in contemplation to erect a stand, and have a grand out door demonstration at an early day, when our Lawrenceville friends expect to have some of the ablest speakers of the country present.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.—Rev. Richard Lee and lady, of Lawrenceville, and Alexander Cameron, Esq., and daughter, of Allegheny city, who have been traveling through Europe for the past few months, arrived home last week, greatly improved in health and spirits.

A NATIVE PEARL VERSUS PORCELAIN.—Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe use the *Sozodont*, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.

Minnesota.

Minnesota will produce this year, it is estimated, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that in 1867 an increased but 2,000,000 bushels. It is doubtless true, as is believed in Minnesota, that if the railroad to Lake Superior had been running, so as to raise the price of wheat in out of the way neighborhoods, the quantity this year would have been very much increased. To the knowledge of the writer of this, wheat grown three years ago is only this year brought to market, for want of the means of transportation facilities preventing the farmers from bringing it to market. In far-off settlements much wheat is grown which sells for 30 or 40 cents per bushel, the cost of marketing it being greater. All this is changing rapidly. Minnesota is to be the greatest of all the wheat growing States, for it is a sure crop, and is very heavy yielding, producing twice as much on the average as Illinois or Ohio, and its grain being of a better quality.

Shall There Be Equal Representation?

Senator Trumbull, in a recent speech, presented the representation question in the following brief and convincing manner: The Constitution, as it now stands, declares that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." The all other persons referred to were slaves, only three-fifths of whom are to be counted in the apportionment of Representatives. Since the abolition of slavery the all other persons referred to are free, and must henceforth be counted at their full number. The slave population of the United States in 1860 was three million nine hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and thirty-one, three-fifths of which being entitled to representation, gave to the slaveholding States representative population of two million two hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and eighteen on this species of property. The ratio of apportionment under the census of 1860 was fixed at one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, allowing an additional Representative for fractions over.

Under this apportionment the slaveholding States were allowed eighteen Representatives on their slave population. Now, the slaves being free, they would have a representation on their entire colored population, instead of three fifths as formerly; this would add twelve Representatives to the late slaveholding States under the present apportionment, and would, as a matter of course, take a like number from the free States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW 5-20 BONDS,

GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

OLD BONDS AND MARKET RATES PAID

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

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WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE FOR

SHERIFF,

J. F. WOLF.

sep5-7td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Office of the Monongahela Bridge Company, corner PENN AND WAYNE STREETS, until MONDAY, the 17th inst., for the materials in the Brick Building formerly used as a Freight Office, at Penn station, Penn street, Pittsburgh. Contractors will be required to remove the building within 30 days from September 18th, when the award will be made. J. D. LAYNG, superintendent Eastern Division. s11-td

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, September 8, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives at the Banking House of S. HOLLISTER & SONS, on and after the

The Daily Commercial

THE RAM DUNDERBERG.

The Monitor Afloat.

Completion of the Most Powerful Iron-Clad in the World.

The great iron-clad ram Dunderberg is nearly ready for sea, and Wednesday morning she steamed around New York harbor under the supervision of Admiral Gregory and Wm. H. Webb, the builder. No visitors were admitted, as the trip was to see how the ram can be best worked. Her trial trip will be made in a few days. The Dunderberg is complete, except putting in the armament, which is indefinitely deferred; the Government having resolved not to arm her for some time to come. During the last two days the vessel has been undergoing a dock test, after the manner of the Winnooski and Algonquin, for the purpose of reducing the friction of her engines, and giving the engineers familiarity with their working. she was put under a ten-pounds pressure of steam to the square inch, and at that rate made thirty five revolutions of the tremendous screw-wheel per minute, which would, if unobstructed, assure an easy speed of nine knots per hour. The intention is to operate under an average of twenty-five pounds of steam, which will give sixty revolutions to the minute. The maximum steam pressure that can be safely maintained is forty pounds, with seventy seven revolutions every minute, equal to a speed of between sixteen and a half and eighteen knots an hour.

The New York *Tribune* says: The trip of the Dunderberg down the harbor Wednesday morning created a great deal of interest among the persons whoswaw her; but as the start was made at a very early hour—between five and six o'clock—the movement was not generally known. After leaving the dock on the East river, the Dunderberg steamed towards Staten Island, and passed Quarantine at about seven o'clock. She moved slowly; it was not the intention of the engineers to drive her fast; and her trip was continued through the Narrows. Particulars of the working of the engines, &c., have not been received. The vessel returned to the city at eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon anchored in the North river off the Battery. She is rigged like a hermaphrodite brig, and is pronounced by the sailors decidedly "queer" looking. Though not nearly so heavy as she will be when ready for sea, she lies low in the water, and a large proportion of the surface shapes back and in ward, so that shot which strikes it will be thrown off in the air.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The subject of iron clads is at the present time one of the most interesting that can possibly be conceived. For the past five years all the maritime powers of Europe have devoted their attention to the construction of sea-going iron-clads, but have as yet failed to produce anything that would stand the slightest chance in a hostile encounter with even a monitor iron-clad of the Monadnock class. This fact being acknowledged, it will be at once apparent to our readers that the possession of the Dunderberg, a vessel infinitely superior to any in our service, will place us in the foremost rank among the naval powers of the world. This vessel will throw completely into the shade all the Warriors and La Gloires that have been built by our trans-Atlantic neighbors of England and France, not only in respect to hull and machinery, but also as regards her armament. In view of the above facts the following brief sketch of the hull, machinery, and armament of the Dunderberg may not be deemed uninteresting:

The hull of the Dunderberg was designed by W. H. Webb, Esq., of the city, and was constructed at the ship building establishment of that gentleman. The work on the vessel was commenced during the early part of the Rebellion, but as at that time the exigencies of the service called for the building of light vessels suitable for blockading duty, the construction of the Dunderberg was proceeded with but slowly until the latter part of the year. She was, however, finally completed and launched in the presence of a large concourse of spectators on the 23d of July, 1865.

The hull of the Dunderberg is 380 feet 4 inches in length, 72 feet 10 inches in beam, with a capacity of 5,000 tons (old measurement). The main hold is 22 feet 7½ inches in depth. The hull of the Dunderberg contains several thousand feet of solid timber of the finest quality, built in layers of square logs, which are bolted together in the most secure manner, there being no openings left between them. The bottom of the vessel is flat, the sides are angular, and extremely sharp. The entire massive structure is strongly trussed with diagonal braces, fastened inside of the ponderous frame in such a manner that it seems almost impossible that she could be seriously injured by any hostile vessel. The arrangements of the hull head of the Dunderberg is such that she may correctly be described as a double vessel one being built inside of the other. Should the outer one become damaged or destroyed, the inner one would still retain sufficient buoyancy to float the vessel and keep her out of danger. Her bulk heads run longitudinally as well as transversely, inclosing the engines, and at the same time allowing space for the coal bunkers, which when filled with coal, afford security to the machinery from any danger that might result from the shot or shell of an opposing vessel.

The ram of the Dunderberg is her great feature, and has attracted much favorable notice from officers of every nationality who have inspected the vessel. It is a portion of the ship itself, and is not fastened on as is usual in most vessels intended for running purposes, being simply the bow of the ship, fashioned into a large beak. To form this ram, the vessel has been made a solid mass of timber from her stem, extending back fifty feet, thus rendering it impossible for any shock to break it off. The ram is encased in a heavy jacket of wrought iron, which will project 15 feet clear from the shot of an enemy but also from the abrasion in contact.

The iron armor applied to the Dunderberg is over 1,000 tons in weight. The side armor is of the best humogeneous iron, manufactured into slabs of from 12 to 15 feet in length by 3 feet in breadth. The plates are 3½ inches in thickness, and are secured to the armor cushion by 1½ inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically, and not horizontally as in the case with armored vessels of European manufacture.

The casemate, or flanking room of the Dunderberg surmounts her enormous hull, and is indeed a tower of strength. It is built of square logs of such one foot in thickness, and rises to the height of seven feet. It is covered over with a bomb-proof deck, on which it was the original intention to place two turrets similar to those used in monitors. The armor covering the casemate is 8½ inches in thickness, and is placed vertically on the sloping sides, being secured by 1½ inch screw bolts which pierce the woodwork to the depth of 24 inches. None of the fastenings pass through the sides of the vessel, and by this means the great danger arising from nuts or bolts flying about the deck when the ship is in action, is obviated. The casemate armor consists of slabs 28 inches in width and over eight feet in height, and is of the very best material that could be procured.

The hull of the vessel from below the water line rises up to the gunwale at an angle of about 35 degrees until it joins the casemate, which inclines upward at an angle of 55 degrees. It is confidently expected that by this means the Dunderberg will be enabled to shed shot with perfect ease and certainty, and without sustaining the slightest injury.

The cabins, ward rooms and steerage are fitted up in a much more comfortable manner than is usual on board a war vessel. The ventilation of all parts of the ship is perfect, and from her immense size the constituents of the Dunderberg have been enabled to devote a large amount of space to the accommodation of the crew. The magazines and shell rooms are the most lighted and amply protected from possible danger. They are very spacious, being placed one in the forward part and one in the after part of the vessel.

The propeller and rudders are protected in the most secure manner by an armored shelf, which is a marvel of strength and ingenuity.

The armament will consist of 12 11-inch Dahlgren guns and four 15 inch smooth-bore Rodman guns, making the heaviest battery that has ever been placed on board any war vessel. The contract price of the Dunderberg is $1,400,000, the same amount as the Dictator cost, which only carries a battery of two 15-inch guns. The price appears trifling when we consider that in the Dunderberg the United States Government will possess the most powerful vessel ever built in any country.

The Dunderberg is furnished with two horizontal back-acting and condensing engines, of 5,000 horse power, having cylinders 100 inches in diameter, with 6 inches stroke of piston. The entire machinery of the Dunderberg is of the most powerful description, and has existed the highest commendation from nautical specialists as well as American engineers, not only for the beauty of the design, but for the admirable skill which has been displayed in selecting and combining all the modern and most approved applications for the propulsion of vessels by steam. The engines and machinery of the Dunderberg were constructed by the firm of John Roach & Sons, at the Etna Iron Works, in this city, from designs furnished by E. W. Smith, Esq., a gentleman whose unrivalled skill in his profession has been acknowledged by the New York University Council, which lately conferred on him, by unanimous vote, the degree of Doctor in Physical Science, the first time that it has ever been conferred in the United States. Mr. Smith has exercised all his talents with a determination to make the engines of the Dunderberg the most complete and powerful in the world, and has been assisted greatly in perfecting many of the details of his great undertaking by Mr. Main, the superintending engineer at the Etna Works. In order to attain the object in view it was found necessary to adopt the most approved and improved engines of every kind, no matter of whose invention; and the great magnitude and importance of the work in hand demanded that the talent of the inventors should be mentioned, so that the success or failure of any part may be attributed to the proper parties. Having thus prefaced the matter, we will now proceed to the description of the greatest engines of modern times:

The engines are of the back-acting horizontal type, and are supplied with cylinders 100 inches in diameter, with 6½ inches stroke of piston. These enormous cylinders were bored out horizontally, in order to guard against accidents from springing. The boilers are of the return tubular type, with double tier furnaces. The condenser is tubular, the tubes of brass, lined inside and outside. The packing is of seasoned and compressed white pine, a simple, cheap and useful plan, patented by Horatio Allen, Esq., President of the Novelty Iron Works. The air and circulating pumps to the condenser are independent of the main engines, being located at right angles to them, and so placed that the bottom of the condenser box supports the cross-head slides of the main engines. The air pumps, circulating pumps and the engines driving them are of the style known as the Worthington Duplex Pump. This combination of the duplex pump with the back-acting engine is said to have been one of Mr. Smith's own inventions, and has thus far proved most successful. The air pumps, circulating pumps and steam cylinders attached are each 50 inches in diameter, with 36 inches stroke of piston. The main pillow blocks have a peculiar arrangement of a movable chock piece behind the brass, so that by removing the upper half of the pillow block the back brass can be adjusted or shifted without moving the main shaft, a troublesome and expensive operation, but which has nearly always to be done before the back or bottom brass can be taken out for repairs. This arrangement is an invention of Mr. Smith's.

The steam and expansion valves of the main engines are of a peculiar arrangement, which was invented by Isaac V. Holmes, Esq., chief engineer of the Novelty Iron Works. The balance packing arrangement, to prevent friction of the main steam valves, is the invention of Mr. Waddell, the chief engineer of the Cunard steamer Scotia, and is patented both here and in England. The main steam valves are divided into two sections, a feature which was introduced by Mr. Smith, so as to reduce their size to within what he knew to work well in practice, and besides to secure a short steam opening, thus realizing economy of steam. The main ingenious device for admitting water to the hollow boxes of the crank pins, the trunnions of hollow link connections, was invented and has been applied successfully by Mr. Main, of the Etna Works. The details above enumerated are the ones which are expected to render the Dunderberg's engines the most perfect of the day, and judging from the harmonious manner in which they have all worked, we have no doubt that the expectation will be realized.

The smoke-stack of the Dunderberg is 13 feet in diameter, and from the bottom of it to the shot proof. It is fitted with a grating on the inside, which, while it does not interfere with the passage of the smoke, affords the most complete security from any accident which might occur from the falling of a shell or other missile within the pipe. The engine and fire-rooms are ventilated in the most thorough and complete manner, not only by the usual blowers, but also by ventilators having a diameter of 20 inches, and extending upward to the spar deck. The ventilators are placed transversely at each end of the vessel, and are fitted with valves which open and close automatically, so that in the event of the vessel being struck by a shot or shell, the valves will close, and thus prevent the water from entering the vessel. The coal in the second hold of the vessel. The coal in the second hold of the vessel runs down from the bunkers to the furnaces in iron buckets, carried by coal passers, which in rough weather is a most laborious and dangerous task; but this is not the case with the Dunderberg, as the coal will be conveyed on railways running from the bunkers to the furnaces.

The contract of the Dunderberg calls for a speed of 15 knots an hour, and it is believed that she can easily attain that and more. The trial trip of this triumph of American skill and ingenuity is looked for with anxiety by all interested in the progress of our national marine for on it will depend the success with which she will demonstrate to the world that we have profited by our warlike experience during the Rebellion, and are now able to produce iron as well as wooden vessels far superior in every respect to those constructed by the old established naval powers of Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se1 s m r&w

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Queen Perfume. Try it and be convinced E. T. TAMPLIN & CO., New York. se5 r&w1w

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....J. H. WARDROBE, JR.
Treasurer.....HARRY CRESSWELL.

Complimentary reception of our Pittsburgh favorite,

MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON,

Who will appear in the character of
LADY TEAZLE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be performed the
masterpiece Comedy, entitled,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Lady Teazle.....Mrs. Ettie Henderson.
Supported by a cast of characters seldom equalled in the Western country.
New Faces, New scenery, Effects, &c.
To-morrow (Wednesday) third appearance of Mrs. Ettie Henderson.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
Astonishing reception of the Renowned Acrobats and Gymnasts,
THE LEVITON BROTHERS.
Who, in connection with our really brilliant company, will appear in a magnificent bill including the thrilling melo-drama entitled the QUEEN'S PAGE OR, A TALE OF BLOOD. Superb Ballets, Songs, Dances, Negrolisms, &c. sel1

THEY ARE COMING!
FENTON'S
EMPIRE MINSTRELS
AND
BRASS BAND,
AND WILL BE AT
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
☞ SEE BILLS.
HARRY FENTON, Proprietor.

THE BEST AND LAST OF THE SEASON—
PIC-NIC AT NEW BRIGHTON,

A Pic Nic will be given at PATTERSON'S GROVE, on MONDAY, September 10, 1866. As the time is extended to all to attend. Dinner may be had on the ground at one hour of Omnibus. Ticket 50 cents. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the occasion. sed s

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKEY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera Houses.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy26-1y

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
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EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the Junior and Sophomore Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

The Faculty:
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GEORGE VOGDES, A. M.
REV EISAIL FERGUSON, A. M.
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The next session will open on WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5th, 1866. It is of vital importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All applicants for the Rev. Robert Bell, and the sons of deceased or disabled soldiers, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $60 per term. Board and Room from $4 to $6 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg, or the Vice President at Washington. aug28-dawtd

VOCAL LESSONS—
MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S.
aug28-tw 81 WOOD STREET.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—A Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMITH,
aug11-tw Brownsville, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. aug11-f

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall session in September, and it is hoped that increased accommodation can be received as applications may be made.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions, and the Grounds are steadily improving in new and various ways, rendering each course of instruction more attractive.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, an experienced instructress of a preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
aug11-tsep22

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose savings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a reasonable provision when needed, and best for interest instead of remaining unproductive.
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INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. Board about $25 to be a good living rate. Other part good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, Corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual. aug14-dawtd A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
Brilliant and genuine success of the youthful, beautiful and versatile American artiste.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT, the original and only genuine play of
EAST LYNNE OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
With Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in her great double character, LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.
Will soon be produced, the thrilling melo-drama, OLIVER TWIST, Miss LUCILLE in her unapproachable representation of NANCY SYKES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of Steel's Run; also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus also, Royalty of Well No. 1. Location of Well No. 2, 1 6-8; together with 2 acres and 140 perches, 100—90 yards. Conditions will be made known on day of sale.
ISLAND RUN, Aug. 13, 1866. aug14-d

FOR SALE.
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
se5-8 N. BROWN.

POSTPONEMENT
THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the last few months somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the public that our Concert, for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, is a genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. Every cent of the proceeds of the sale of every ticket, and have all to a sufficient amount to guarantee the sales without any further expenditure.

☞ $200,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—73,000 Presents awarded, valued at $200,000! $23,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $5,000 to the Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.
between M and N.....5,000
1 Treasury brick residence, 10th St., between M and N.....5,000
2 Price 17 Lots on 7th St., north.....4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness.....2,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring.....1,000
1 Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Breast).....1,000
1 Grand Piano, (steinway).....1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set.....1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each.....5,000
20 do $250 each.....5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each.....20,000
100 do $100 each.....10,000
3 Grand Melodeons, $200 each.....600
50 Silver Watches, $25 each.....1,250
75 Hunting do do $40 each.....3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each.....7,500
375 Diamond Pins, $10.....3,750
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each.....4,000
20 do do $200 each.....4,000
20 Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each.....1,500
200 Silver Castors, $25 each.....5,000
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $4 to $10 each.....27,000
10,000 Tea & table cloths, &c., $2 to $4 each.....25,000
10,000 Gold pens and pencils, $2 to $4 each.....14,000
10,454 Books, Gallery engravings, &c., $1 to $2 each.....14,000
Total.....$225,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where five neutral persons will witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the sale.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and should their number draw a present they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets may be had of the Agents in every Book and Music store in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Room, in front of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We appeal with confidence to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
COL. CHAS. GODFREY, Sec'y Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
WILLIAM S. MOFFIT,
Treasurer, J. B. WILSON, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as Agents. No compensation will be allowed.
Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.
Tickets will be sent by Express or Post Office address County and state of each separate subscriber, and office stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to WILLIAM S. HORNE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington D. C. Box Box No. 27.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION TO
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Gen. Geo. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio, Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James S. Rollins, Missouri; Gen. Jno. A. Logan, M. C. Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y. Hon. H. W. Petty, M. C. Indiana; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C. Maj. Benjamin B. French, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Jacob Miller, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Charles Buckalew, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. Ed. Rollins, M. C., N. H.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Wm. B. Allison, M. C., Iowa; Maj. O. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

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JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street,
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. aug15

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by F. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Coming Factory, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole depot in the U. S. with
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STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and coal buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone was cost cost more money. Inquire of
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Lloyd's New Map of North America, OR THE
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The most comprehensive and best map ever published. Ladies as well as gentlemen can canvas for this map, and make from $10 to $20 per day. Call and see it or address,
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The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
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Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York; or,
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I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $800 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks. (Blackwood's patent.) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
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SUGAR.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
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MISS H. DE LEE, - - - MANAGERESS.
VENI VIDI VICI!
Now patronized by the Beauty and Fashion of the city.
TUESDAY EVENING September 11 for the last time,
HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Miami.....} MISS KATE ESTELLE,
Madame St. Aubert,
Orchestra selections by Prof. G. TORRGE
To conclude with the amusing farce of the
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Novelties in active preparation.
Parquette.....50 cents. Family Circle.....25 cents.
Dress Circle.....30 cents. Gallery.....15 cents.
Private Boxes.....$5 00.

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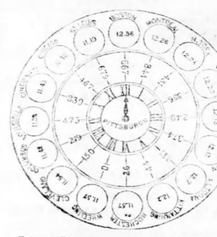

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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection as above, are ready to do the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and during the last few days of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of
COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our
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DUNSEATH & CO.,
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Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

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R. H. PALMER,
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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
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81 WOOD STREET.
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JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—
410 ACRES COAL,
One-half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike, on the Ohio river. Seam 5 to 6 feet. Will be divided into two to suit purchasers.
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No. 102 Fourth street, or
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FOR SALE.
200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bolger Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad. Bridge on the property. Also, 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.
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FOR SALE—122 ACRES OF GOOD
Timber land, level and under high state of cultivation; 100 acres cleared, and each 60 rods by 80 rods, with never failing water, and a large two story frame barn, (lined outside) of all kinds of grain, with a large corn crib, and a never failing spring. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Alexandria, adjoining the village of Salem, and 2½ miles from Youngstown station, with a 2½ feet vein of good limestone on the property, which is worth from 10 to 15 cents per bushel delivered on the cars or river.
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FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.
12 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, adjoining Scully's Station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad and accessible by good driving roads. Property is known as Scully's Springs, and is so famous for its springs. The medicinal qualities of the water are highly recommended by the following result of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade, Pamphletes containing the analysis can be had on application to the undersigned.
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FOR SALE—Dwelling House and
STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 84 feet deep, with a three story and basement BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Store Room, and is finished and fitted up for trade. The second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a dwelling of six rooms with finished Attic. The Store Room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling will be had at once.
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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
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PETROLEUM.
HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,
Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.
E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil, Dark Engine Oil,
Light Cold Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
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JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.,
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Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

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B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sauce), Mound Vineyard. Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sanswain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
CARRICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Falls.
aug13-m

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
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aug20-daw

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

WORLEY FURNACE
AND
SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES
OF
IRON LAND,
IN
DICKSON COUNTY,
AT
CHANCERY SALE.
In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. C. Stockard, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James Worley,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Liberty vs. Surprise—Latrobe vs. New Alexandria—New Brighton vs. Sewickley—East Liberty vs. Allegheny.

LIBERTY VS. SURPRISE.

The following is the score of a match game of base ball between the Surprise and Liberty Clubs, played on the grounds of the Social Base Ball Club, in the Seventh Ward, on Saturday afternoon:

SURPRISE.	R.	O.	LIBERTY.	R.	O.
Smith, c.	4	1	Patterson, c.	1	3
Atkison, p.	3	2	Lowe, p.	4	3
Lawton, s. s.	2	3	Haney, s. s.	3	3
Smith, W., 1st b.	1	3	King, 1st b.	3	3
McIntyre, 2d b.	2	3	Secil, 2d b.	4	3
Miller, 3d b.	1	3	Bronner, 3d b.	2	3
Breen, r. f.	0	3	Gelston, r. f.	3	3
Coulter, c. f.	0	3	Thompson, c. f.	3	3
Mcculium, l. f.	2	3	Jones, l. f.	2	3
Total	17	27	Total	29	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Surprise.	4	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	4	17
Liberty.	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	29

Umpire—J. F. Darragh.
Scorers—A. Miller.

MATCH AT NEW ALEXANDRIA.

LATROBE, PA., September 10, 1866.

A match game of Base Ball, between the Excelsior Club of Latrobe and the Wideawakes of New Alexandria, was played on the grounds of the latter on Saturday, 8th inst. The game occupied two hours and thirty minutes, and resulted in the victory of the Excelsior Club. Following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	WIDEAWAKES.	O.	R.
Kalshee, 1st b.	0	3	Gallagher, c.	4	2
Moore, r. f.	4	4	Lewis, p.	3	4
Cannon, l. f.	3	0	Cox, 1st b.	3	4
Shewaiter, p.	2	6	Sawend, 2d b.	5	2
Beckwith, 2d b.	4	2	Lewis, 3d b.	3	2
Chambers, c. f.	1	5	Reed, s. s.	2	3
Ackerman, s. s.	0	4	Campbell, r. f.	3	3
Marshall, 3 b.	3	3	Hemery, c. f.	2	3
Pore, p.	3	3	Shoonhaller, l. f.	4	3
Total	27	40	Total	27	30

Umpire—George Noble, of the Loyalhanna Base Ball Club.
Scorers—For Excelsior, J. W. Griffith; for Wideawakes, Robert Wallace, of Wideawakes.
Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON VS. SEWICKLEY.

The La Belle Base Ball Club, of Sewickley, and the Union Base Ball Club, of New Brighton, played their first game of a home and home match, on the grounds of the former club, on Saturday afternoon, September 8th. The Union went to the field, having lost the toss. The game was exceedingly interesting all the way through, and terminated in the victory of the Union Club. On the eighth and last innings, when the La Belle went to the bat, it was getting dark, and before they were sent to the field, it became so dark that a ball could not be fielded. After scoring ten runs, the La Belle's third hand was put out and game called—being too dark to play the last innings. There was a good attendance of the fair sex, who at different times manifested a lively interest in the game, when any of the La Belle nine made a good play. It was the intention of the La Belle Club to give their opponents a sumptuous repast at the table already laid, but before this could occasion, but the train was near when the game was finished, so they had only time to take a few of the delicacies so generously provided at the station, when the train came along and took the Union nine aboard. They appeared to be much pleased with their treatment. Below is the score:

UNION.	O.	R.	LA BELLE.	O.	R.
Lessig 1st b.	4	3	Dickson J., s. s.	4	1
Fetter, 2d b.	2	3	Nevin C., c.	4	2
Boyle, 3d b.	3	2	McKelvy R., 2d b.	4	2
Merrick, s. s.	1	3	Kerr R., r. f.	3	2
McMinn, p.	1	3	Nevin J., p.	4	2
Bailey, c.	1	3	Woods, c. f.	4	2
Reno, l. f.	1	3	McKelvy E., 1st b.	3	2
Risenger, c. f.	2	4	Harbaugh, p.	5	1
Dickey Thad., r. f.	2	3	Dickson, l. f.	4	1
Total	21	31	Total	34	17

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Second Innings.
La Belle.	0	2	0	4	1	0	2	0	10	2	0	0	21
Union.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fly Catches—Union, 8; La Belle, 9.
Missed Fly Catches—La Belle, 2; Union, 9.
Foul Strick—Union, 16; La Belle, 9.
Left on Bases—Dickey 1; Fetter 1.
Time of Game—Four hours and five minutes.
Umpire—D. B. Wilkins, of the Olympic Base Ball Club, of Pittsburgh.
Scorers—La Belle, J. S. Dickson; Union—G. Coate.

ALLEGHENY VS. EAST LIBERTY.

A match game of base ball was played at East Liberty yesterday afternoon, between the Resolute Club, of Allegheny, and the Mutual, of East Liberty, resulting the success of the former. We append the score:

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Stroud, c.	4	2	Lyle, c.	3	1
Klein, 1. f.	5	1	Kerr, p.	3	1
Van Horn, c. f.	3	1	Somer, 1b.	3	1
Moore, r. s.	1	3	Lewis, 2b.	1	3
T. Hood, 1b.	1	3	Wyeth, 3b.	1	3
J. Harbison, 2b.	1	3	Long, s. s.	5	1
Danbeck, 3b.	1	3	Martin, l. f.	3	1
Wilkinson, r. f.	4	2	Ramsey, c. f.	5	0
Park, p.	0	3	Beecher, r. f.	3	1
Total	27	20	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—14
Mutual	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Resolute	1	2	0	0	2	4	3	2	1	2—20

Fly Catches—Mutual, 11; Resolute, 9.
Missed Fly Catches—Mutual, 2; Resolute, 2.
Umpire—Allen Kramer, of the Enterprise B. B. Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

CHAMPION CRICKET MATCH.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8th, 1866.

The grounds of the Rochester Cricket Club, of Rochester, Pa., where there were seats in abundance, were visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, on Saturday, to witness a Cricket Match between the First Elevens of the Exchange Club, of Pittsburgh, and Rochester Club, of Rochester, Pa., in which the latter were victorious. The batting of Tuorp, Brooks, Wilkinson and Richardson, and bowling of Finder, of Rochester, and the batting and bowling of Bevins and Baggin, of the Exchange, will be hard to excel:

EXCHANGE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bevins b Brooks	12	b Pinder	4
Baggin run out	1	c Marshall	14
Murdock, b Brooks	0	b Pinder	0
T. Pennington b Finder	3	b Pinder	0
J. Edley run out	4	b Pinder	0
Dickinson c Undy	4	c Thorp	0
Cull c Marshall	0	b Brooks	0
Robson not out	2	run out	2
G. Edley b Finder	0	c Undy	0
Ringland run out	1	b Pinder	1
Bell run out	1	run out	0
Byers	0	Byes	1
Total	30	Total	42

ROCHESTER CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Pinder, c. I Pennington	6	b Bevins	1
Brooks, b Baggin	5	b Cull	0
Thorp, b Bevins	16	Run out	14
Wilkinson, b Bevins	10	b Bevins	16
Marshall c T Pennington	2	b Cull	0
Hollinsworth, b Bevins	3	b Baggin	1
Nash, c Cull	0	b Bevins	0
Richardson, b Bevins	3	b Baggin	0
Undy, b Bevins	4	b Cull	0
Untall, not out	1	c Cull	1
Finder, b Bevins	3	b Bevins	0
Byes	5	Byes	1
Total	59	Total	59

Scorer for Rochester—Samuel Jepson.
Scorer for Exchange—Martin Almonds.
Umpire for Rochester—James Scacy.
Umpire for Exchange—Albert Applegarth.

In the evening, after the game, the clubs had an excellent supper and hop, given by the Rochester Club, at which they were entertained by singing by members of both clubs. The entertainment was given in the new store-room of Capts. Frank Naratta and S. Reno, by their permission, and for which they have the best wishes of the Clubs. The members of the Rochester Club are all employees of the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, and are now champions of Western Pennsylvania.

A Pleasant Excursion.

The Tenth of September was celebrated yesterday by Lodges Nos. 1, 4, 11, 16 and 34 of the American Protestant Association, by an excursion up the Monongahela river. The excursionists numbered about three hundred, and were composed of the members of the Lodges, together with their wives, daughters and sisters. About eight o'clock the party went on board the steamer Telegraph, and in a short time were proceeding up the river. A brass and string band had been engaged for the occasion, and serenaded the various towns they passed. Dinner was prepared on the boat, and upon arriving at Monongahela city, the excursionists disembarked and paired off to a public hall which had been previously engaged, where a dance was inaugurated and carried on with great spirit for two hours. The citizens of the town accorded the excursionists a hearty welcome, and expressed a desire to furnish them with supper, but the whistle of the returning boat—the Belfan, admonished them that their visit must come to a close. The party accordingly bade their friends a hasty farewell, and hurried on board the boat, which brought them to the Monongahela wharf about nine o'clock last evening. The excursion was a complete success, and those who participated in the festivities of the occasion. The entire party speak in the highest terms of Capts. Carmack and Bonner, and the other officers of the boats, for the kindness and attention they exhibited towards them.

Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny county "Boys in Blue," was held yesterday morning at City Hall, Pittsburgh, Gen. James S. Negley presided, and Sergeant John H. Kerr officiated as Secretary.

Major Samuel Kilgore presented the report of the Committee on Badges, and submitted a design for a badge. The following is the device: In large letters the motto "Boys in Blue of Allegheny county." Across the top, in smaller colors, resting on a globe, motto on the globe "Universal Freedom," and beneath the globe motto "We vote as we fought;" gilt stars at each corner; the whole device in white field, and seven inches in length.

On motion of Col. Thomas M. Bayne, the report was accepted, the design submitted adopted, and the Committee ordered to contract for three thousand badges immediately.

A vote of thanks were tendered to Col. David L. Smith of Allegheny, for his services in behalf of the organization, and he was authorized to co-operate with the sub-committee of the "Boys in Blue" in the Third Ward, Allegheny. The Committee then adjourned.

Corner Stone Ceremonies.

The corner stone of the new M. E. Church at New Brighton, Rev. J. J. McIlyar, pastor, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The Masonic fraternity will take part in the ceremonies. Invitations have been extended to the various Masonic Lodges of this city, and it is expected that a large delegation of the order will be present. Past Master Thos. Hunter, in the absence of Dr. A. M. Pollock, D. D. G. M., will officiate, on the occasion, and Rev. E. B. Snyder, of Christ Church, will deliver the oration. Trains will leave the Allegheny depot for New Brighton, at six, seven, eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, and Hon. L. A. Hall, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and stopped at the Monongahela House. They left on the afternoon train for Beaver, to participate in the grand mass demonstration which takes place there to-day.

CHALLENGE.—The attention of ball-players is directed to the challenge of Mr. Little, of Steubenville, Ohio, who offers to play any man in the Union for a purse of one thousand dollars.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, September 10—P. M.

The plethora in the local money market is awakening some attention toward stocks which have long been dormant and neglected although many of them have been paying regular dividends—we mean our home insurance companies. This class of securities a few years ago ranked among the most profitable, and generally commanded a premium, but when Governments came on the market they were put in the background, or overshadowed by the superior claims and solid character of the latter, but now they are beginning to take their stand again as profitable investments.

—Money seems to be plenty at our various discount places, and can be obtained on fairly indorsed paper at comparatively low rates. Considerable activity prevails in financial affairs, and brokers have as much to do as they can well accommodate.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, September 8th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
September 3	$8,930,911 01	$174,690 91
September 4	7,458,619 61	1,391 81
September 5	7,896,598 07	52,188 11
September 6	9,13,047 20	73,077 20
September 7	7,881,292 37	79,989 55
September 8	7,000,000 72	90,550 82
Total	$1,750,927 88	$472,888 92

—The Boston papers of Saturday report mining stocks in better request. Copper Falls opened at 37 and advanced to 38; sales of 50 shares, also 75 shares at 38, buyer 30. Bay States a little firmer, 120 shares sold at 14; Humbolt at 15; and Minnesota at 11; Petherick steady at 5@5½; Franklin 30@, same as before; Pittsburgh sold at 90, this mine has paid in regular cash dividends, $2,220,000; Quincy sold at 87@90.—It has paid $700,000, and was forourely selling, as was also the case with Pittsburgh, at over $100 a share; Rockland, 8@8½; Superior, 104@.

At the open Board stocks were more lively with an upward tendency. Hancock jumped to 23½@28; St. Clair brought 70@72; Pittsburgh advanced to 52; Phoenix to 12; Pewabic 37@37½, and 50 shares sold at 37½, buyer 30—this stock at one time in 1861 sold at $72, and has produced $70 in dividends since the first year. It has paid $500,000 in dividends since the mine was opened. Copper Falls 41@42½, a handsome advance from sales at regular Board; Bay State lively at 13½ regular, and 14½, buyer 60. At the close 42, was bid for Huron, the market closing firm, and higher purchases generally asked. A rising market is predicted.

—Comptroller Rusk's Wisconsin bank statement of Sept. 1, has come to hand. The following stocks have been decreased since the statement of August 1, 1866:

United States 6s	$12,500
The circulation has been decreased during	21,754
Treasury notes	38,958 00
Coin	7,001 41
Total	$53,092 44

Produce and General Markets.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

TUESDAY, September 11.—Trade yesterday was not very active. Dealers were not inclined to purchase liberally. As a general thing, prices were unchanged, with a moderate inquiry. Produce—our market continues to be well supplied with what is needed, and not many are getting cramped, excepting some strong houses of whom there is no fear. All classes of cotton goods, with the exception of a few colored goods, are taken rapidly, and manufacturers, in most cases are unable to supply the continued calls.

COTTON GOODS.

Brown Sheeting and Shirting, according to the *Boston Journal*, has been very firm in most classes of goods with large transactions, some of the goods bought being largely in advance of their production. There is rather an unsettled feeling in standard sheetings. Brown sheetings can be turned out very fast, they have none of the drawbacks incident to bleached goods, and as soon as they are off the loom they can be packed and put into market. This makes it difficult to get the demand up to such a pitch, that goods cannot be turned out quick to fill and so they are liable to rise and fall according to the feeling of the market. On Wednesday, the leading jobbing house of Atlantic & the agents did not follow immediately, but awaited the consequences. The Appleton A are held strong at 28c, whether they will reduce or not depends upon the action of the market in other goods, of course, if other standards decline, they will be compelled to do the same.

On Friday the agent reduced the price of Atlantic A to 23c; Pacific A, 23c; Atlantic and Pacific L, 22c, and 4-4, 20c. Indications are that the prices will not differ while the agents have orders yet made any change in prices. Fine goods continue active, with prices fully maintained.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—The stocks of goods are ex eedingly small, and in most widths unable to as fully the urgent demands of the trade. The prices have in no degree advanced, especially as the manufacturers feel confident they could get rid of their goods at the advance. Wamsutta and New York Mills keep sold ahead at last sales prices. Hill's are sold largely ahead at 29-30c, which is as near as they can make quantities. There is a great deal of confidence placed in the agricultural premium. The Waumbek is the name of a new make of bleached goods, of a very fine grade, the thread used being of a very superior quality. Prices are put at 30c, which is with a great deal of care; they are put on the market, they are made in 36 inch sheetings, and in width they are 2 and 14. No 44 is selling freely at 35c. The following, 1,000 pieces, were sold ahead of regular sale: Mesda's, 2,250; Collingwood, 4th inst., 2,250; Chapman and Field's, 2,250; Hargraves & Co., 2,250; Sadler & Co., Lonsdale are held at 32c; Warren A, 28c; Ashcroft's are likely to be placed in first hands at 28c; Bay State, 44 inch, 34c, 36c. The market generally has sold freely on goods out the rise may not be realized.

Print Cloths.—Prints have not attracted much attention. Prices have not advanced freely, but in a few styles of staple they have in some instances ruled strong. In first hands the orders in the east could not be filled to a large extent, but the goods could not be obtained by the jobbers at the same prices. There is not an appearance of an immediate advance in prices, but they are not in plentiful stock at present, and London reports a still further advance; this price can be easily obtained. Owing to the low water of some rivers, manufacturers were allowed to run down, and now that trade has settled down to a healthier basis, they find that half an hour's additional employment would be a benefit to them, but it is there where the rub comes in—the help cannot be obtained, and it will take some time to allow of much improvement in prices and stocks in all of these improvement boom manufacturing districts. Prices are firmly maintained, and will be held—to induce them to take hold freely there has to be some decrease in our current rates.

COLLEGE GOODS.

College.—Continue to keep sold ahead, and there are a much larger amount of orders coming in than the mills can supply. Prices are firm, and will be for a few weeks to come. The scarcity of good styles of foreign prints, and cash buyers, has caused a great deal of printing and prices remain very firm.

Ticking.—Still continues in improved demand for Jeans, and some quantities have changed hands. The Jeans have been in good demand for the season's sale is inferior and not equal to last year either in color, size, or quality, many parcels being much mixed. The silk is arriving daily from the interior, and the unsold stock is estimated at 1,000 bales, comprising all descriptions.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva People's Line.

J S Cunningham, 7 bbls whiskey; Horner, Wood & Co, 1 piece castings; S Young, 5 bundles rags.

SHIPPING.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

For BOSTON from PHILADELPHIA

TO SAIL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The A 1 new and fast sailing Steamship

ZODIAC,

RODGERS.....COMMANDER.

Will sail for the above port SATURDAY, 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to

HERSHON & CLOUD,

10 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

Agents at Boston—Messrs. BAKER BROS.
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, September 10, 1866.

FLOUR—Opened active and steady, and prices advanced 10c, but at the close the advance was barely maintained. Spring extras sold at $10 25@11 25 and white winter extras at $11 50@13 50.

WHEAT—Was rather active at an advance of 2@3c, closing at $2 05 for No. 1; $1 80@1 82 for No. 2, and $1 63 @1 65 for rejected spring. No. 1 white winter sold at $2 50, and No. 1 red do at $2 35.

CORN—Was in active speculative demand, and the market ruled firm and 2c higher, closing at 66c for No. 1, and 53½c for No. 2. Canal Corn was active at 80½c for No. 1, and 56c for No. 2.

OATS—Were fairly active and 1@1½c better, closing at 40@40½c for No. 1, and 37c for No. 2.

RYE—Ruled active and 4c higher, closing at 68c for No. 1, and 65c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Was in fair request, with sales of No. 1 at 86c, and rejected at 80c.

HIGH WINES—Were quiet and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Were dull and inactive.

SEEDS—Were steady, but less active, with light sales of flax at $2 90@2 95, and Timothy at $2 70@3 00.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, September 10—Flour active and advanced 10c. Wheat advanced 2@3c, closing firm at $2 06@2 10 for No. 1, and $1 80@1 82 for No. 2. Corn active and advanced 1½@2c, closed at 54½c for No. 1. Oats firm at 39@41c for new and 37c for old No. 2. Rye 2@3c for No. 2 new. Highwines firm. Freights steady. 95c on corn to Buffalo. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; flour in store, 24,000 bbls; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—5,000 bbls flour; 30,000 bushels wheat; 40,000 bushels corn, 12,000 bushels oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 146½@146¾.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1866.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed quiet at 146½@146¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was quiet at the last open board in consequence of the Hebrew holiday, which is celebrated at this time of the year.

GOVERNMENTS.

There is less than the usual amount of business doing in the old Government for foreign account, and the quotations are nominal. The Government list this afternoon was lower on the gold bonds, but higher on the second and third series of seven-thirty notes which were in improved demand. The closing prices were: Sixes, 5-20 coupons, 1865, 105¾@105¾; 10-40 coupons, 99@99¼; July 7 30s, 103@103¼.

STATE STOCKS.

American Flag, 80c; Columbia, 140; Corydon, 90; Atlantic and Pacific, 220; Brownsville, 120; Gunnell Gold, 200; Hope Gold, 110; Liberty, 31; Quartz Hill, 80; Rebel, 90; Mountains, 720; Smith & Parmalee, 104; Waikill, 145.

By Associated Press.

MONEY—Easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 108½@109. Gold without material change, opening at 146¾, declining to 146¼, advancing to 146¾@146¾ at closing. Government stocks without decided change. Sales of Sixes of 1881, registered, at 106½; 5-20s, 1865, registered, at 105½; 5-20s, 1865, coupons, do, 105¾@106; 5-20s, 1867, coupons, 104¾@105; 5-20s, 1868, coupons, 104¾@105; 10-40s, registered, 99@99¼; 10-40s, coupons, 99@99¼; July 7 30s, 103@103¼. Sales of State stocks were limited. Tennessee 6s sold at 73½; Missouri 6s at 85½@86; North Western, 33½@33¾; do preferred, 56½; Toledo, 97½; Wabash, 45@45½; Rock Island, 97½@97¾; Fort Wayne, 104½; Chicago and Alton, 105; Norwich and Worcester, 107; Erie, 74@74½.

The Commercial's money article says: The money market opens this week without much change in the rates for call loans, which rule from six to seven per cent, and that is nominally the market rate, but large transactions are reported at six per cent, and under peculiar circumstances at something less. The banks are in a very easy condition, and will be so generally the case on a Monday. Of paper, there is little offering, and the demand is confined to a few of the liberal supply, founding their opinions upon the increased movement of produce from the interior, will be manifest as the fall trade continues to develope itself. On the other hand, the market is steadily taking in further supplies of currency, and the tendency is not exactly about five thousand shares being sold at the Stock Board, and the market closed strong at better than at the last board sales.

The Journal of Commerce says: The loan market is easy at 6@7 per cent, with the bulk of the business at the latter rate. The stock market is quiet. In government securities there is a steady demand, and prices are firm, with a regular bullish tendency. Foreign exchange is unchanged, and is dull to day, owing to the holiday. The steamers advertised for to-day have not yet arrived. Evansville, 5@6; Cumberland, 5@6; Memphis, 5@6; Louisville, 5@6; Cincinnati, 5@6; Wheeling, 5@6; Pittsburgh, 5@6; Cleveland, 5@6; Chicago and North Western, 30½; do, preferred, 60½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 10.—DRY GOODS.—September 10.—Jobbers Prices—The market has not fairly opened. Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Paddell, Hall, Loudon & Co., Hamilton, Jr., Paddell, Hall, Loudon & Co., Hamilton, Jr., Paddell, Hall, Loudon & Co.,